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BRITAIN CHARGES ENGINEER AS SPY

No Bail Set for Civil Servant
in Aviation Ministry

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, March 18—A 52-year-old civil servant in the guided weapons division of the Ministry of Aviation was charged in court today with violation of the Official Secrets Act.

The accused, Frank Clifton Bossard, was charged under a section of the 1911 act headed "Penalties for Spying." The penalty is three to seven years in jail.

Mr. Bossard, a thickset man with dark thinning hair, was arrested yesterday in the Ivanhoe Hotel in London's Bloomsbury section. The charge stated that for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the state he unlawfully obtained, collected and recorded certain documents, to wit extracts from four files of the Ministry of Aviation, classified secret.

These, the charge concluded, were calculated to be or might be, or were intended to be, directly or indirectly useful to an enemy. No enemy was named either in the charge or in court.

He Is an Engineer

Mr. Bossard, who has been in the guided weapons division since 1940, he holds a position of engineer first grade. His salary is between £2,300 and £2,600, which is about \$7,000 at the official rate of exchange but puts him in the category of a \$16,000-a-year expert in the United States.

Smartly dressed and carrying a neatly folded black overcoat, Mr. Bossard appeared for only about a minute in the No. 1 court of the Criminal Courts Building on Bow Street. He was remanded in custody for eight days.

The magistrate, K. J. Barraclough, asked Detective Superintendent A. H. Wise of the Special Branch Britain's equivalent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "There is an objection to bail, I suppose?" "Yes, indeed," the superintendent replied.

Mr. Barraclough then asked the accused if he wanted to say anything.

"I think not, sir," Mr. Bossard replied.

born 12/13/12
England.

MCT-12

65-69405-1
NOT RECORDED
176 MAR 18 1965

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Mirror _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times pg 3 _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World 3-17-65 _____
 Date _____

MAR 22 1965

In order that material relating to subject of a nonsensitive nature can be filed in appropriate separate case file, Bureau is opening a new 65 case captioned as above.
You should use above caption when information has no sensitive aspect.

mail room handle (top left) in 2

cc 07

Legal Admin 7-19-65
with Note

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65-69405
 file 5
 [Handwritten signatures and initials]

UPI-42

(SPY)

LONDON--SPY CHARGES HAVE BEEN FILED AGAINST A CIVIL
 ENGINEER EMPLOYED IN THE GUIDED WEAPONS AND ELECTRONIC SECTION OF
 BRITAIN'S MINISTRY OF AVIATION. IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.
 THE ACCUSED MAN WAS IDENTIFIED AS FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, 52.
 BOSSARD WAS CHARGED WITH HAVING UNLAWFULLY OBTAINED, COLLECTED
 AND RECORDED AVIATION MINISTRY DOCUMENTS CLASSIFIED AS "SECRET."
 3/16--JR1049AES

165-69405-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 128 MAR 22 1965

FBI 1021102
 45-1021102

244
 56 MAR 24 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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 Trotter _____
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65-69405
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 B. J. [unclear]

UPI-205

(SPYS)

LONDON--A RESEARCH ENGINEER WORKING ON SECRET GUIDED MISSILE

PROJECTS AND AN ARMY SERGEANT EMPLOYED IN THE WAR OFFICE WERE ACCUSED TODAY OF SPYING.

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, 52, AN AVIATION MINISTRY ENGINEER AND CIVIL SERVANT, WAS ORDERED HELD FOR A COURT APPEARANCE ON MARCH 24. NO EVIDENCE WAS PRESENTED DURING HIS ONE-MINUTE COURT HEARING TODAY. ARMY SGT. PETER ALLAN, 33, WAS QUESTIONED AT THE CANNON STREET POLICE STATION ON SUSPICION OF PASSING CLASSIFIED INFORMATION TO FOREIGN AGENTS AND ORDERED HELD FOR A HEARING TOMORROW MORNING.

3/16--N706PES

65-69405-A-
 NOT RECORDED
 128 MAR 22 1965

64 MAR 25 1965
 140

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

W. A. Branigan

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

My memorandum 3-12-65

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-01-2012 BY 60324/UC/baw/sab/as

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Mohr
- 1 - DeLoach

DATE: 3-15-65

- 1 - Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Branigan
- 1 - Linton

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At 10:15 a.m. today, Assistant Legal Attache, John T. Minnich, called from London to state

Additional details will be furnished by cable.

OBSERVATIONS:

1. It must be emphasized that absolutely no public disclosure should be made which could trace the initial information in this case to the FBI or an FBI source.

Referral/Consult

RECOMMENDATION:

For your information. Further details will be forthcoming by cable.

105-87025
LML:epj

25 MAR 22 1965

NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 22 1965

65 MAR 26 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr. *3/13*

DATE: 3/17/65

FROM : Mr. S. J. Papich

SUBJECT:
IS - GREAT BRITAIN, EGYPT, IRAQ

Wannall
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_____	Sullivan
_____	Tavel
_____	Trotter
_____	Tele. Room
_____	Holmes
_____	Gandy

b6
b7C

Reference is made to press releases and information received from Legat, London,

Referral/Consult

ACTION:

The above information is being directed to the attention of the Nationalities Intelligence Section and the Soviet Section.

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD

- 1 - Mr. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. Branigan (Attn. Mr. Linton)
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Papich

SJP:chs
(5) *chs*

16 MAR 23 1965

NOT RECORDED
191 MAR 24 1965

6 MAR 31 1965

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UPI-34

(ESPIONAGE)

LONDON--NEWSPAPERS HERE SAID TODAY POLICE ARE INVESTIGATING A "MAJOR SECURITY SCANDAL" INVOLVING A HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL, ONCE A NAZI PROPAGANDIST, WHO BECAME A SOVIET SPY AFTER WORLD WAR II.

SCOTLAND YARD DECLINED COMMENT ON THE REPORTS.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID THE UNIDENTIFIED SUSPECT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE SOLD SECRETS TO THE RUSSIANS FOR AT LEAST THREE YEARS WHILE SERVING IN HIS OFFICIAL CAPACITY. IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHETHER HE IS STILL EMPLOYED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

THE TELEGRAPH SAID THAT IN ADDITION TO HIS EXTREMIST POLITICAL ACTIVITIES THE MAN WAS CONVICTED 30 YEARS AGO OF PASSING BAD CHECKS.

3/27--TD1004AES

Time

65-69405-A

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 1 1965

65-69405
 Frank Clifton Bossard

Portions of above relate to this case
 Here may be another incident file one the

file 5-1-1
 [Signature]

58 APR 3 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Around the World

Nkrumah to Commute Sentences Of 10 Doomed as Traitors

A C C R A — President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana announced yesterday that he would commute the death sentences of ten men convicted of treason to 20 years imprisonment. Among the ten are former Cabinet Ministers Tawia Adamah and U.S.-educated Ako Adjei, and H. H. Coffie-Crabbe, former executive secretary of Ghana's ruling Convention People's Party. All of the offenses for which the ten men were tried arose from an abortive bomb attempt on Nkrumah's life in 1962 and subsequent bombings in which more than 30 persons were killed.

Nkrumah also told Parliament that to let the world know the falsity of recent press reports about ill treatment of Ghanaian prisoners, he would invite Ghana Red Cross and religious leaders to inspect the prisons and publish their findings.

New Spy Scandal

LONDON—A former paid Nazi sympathizer has been working as a Russian agent for three years while in a key British government post, the London Daily Telegraph reported. The newspaper said the man concerned was feeding secret information to Moscow even while a tribunal investigated British security weaknesses in connection with William J. C. Vassall. A homosexual, Vassall was jailed in 1962 for selling defense secrets to the Soviet Union.

The storm to come, the Telegraph said, will focus on the fact that no one discovered the man was not only a known Nazi agent but had also been jailed in Britain for fraud 30 years ago.

Sibley Welcome

OTTAWA — Immigration Minister John Nicholson said he has decided to let Prof. Melford W. Sibley of the University of Minnesota fill speaking engagements in Winnipeg. There were loud outcries when he was barred last week from keeping a speaking engagement at the University of Manitoba. Sibley has supported the right of advocates of free, love and extreme political views to speak on campuses.

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W. J. C. Vassall
Frank C. Vassall

file 5/10/65
65-69405
Frank C. Vassall
Boyd
P. J. J.

The Washington Post and Times Herald 411
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED
16 APR 13 1965

MAR 27 1965

7 APR 14 1965

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
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Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
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Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ROCKETS

MAN

FACES

A 'SPY'

CHARGE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Front Page

"The Evening News"

London, England

Date: March 16, 1965

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

65-69405
Bufile #100-81025

Character: 15-R

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LONDON

65-69405 A
NOT RECORDED
16 APR 12 1965

77 APR 12 1965

Bow-street Hearing Under
Official Secrets Act

CROWN TELL OF PAPERS AT HOTEL

"EVENING NEWS" REPORTER

A GOVERNMENT RESEARCH ENGINEER EMPLOYED ON SECRET GUIDED WEAPONS AND ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT APPEARED AT BOW-STREET TO-DAY ON A SPY CHARGE.

He is 52-year-old Frank Clifton Bossard, a £40 a week Aviation Ministry engineer, of Lodge-close, Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey.

Bossard was accused under Section One, Sub-Section One, C, of the Official Secrets Act, 1911.

This section states: "If any person for any purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State obtains or communicates to any other person any sketch, plan, model, article or note, or other document, or information which is calculated to be or might be or is intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy: he shall be guilty of felony and shall be liable to penal servitude for any term not less than three years, or not exceeding seven years."

Bossard, whose section at the Ministry is responsible for scientific research and development, had been kept in custody overnight at Bow-street police station.

CHARGE

'Files'

The charge against him was "on 15th March, 1965, between 12.50 p.m. and 2.15 p.m., at the Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury-street W.O.1, in the County of London, for a cause prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State unlawfully obtained, collected and recorded certain documents, to wit, extracts from four files of the Ministry of Aviation classified 'Secret' which were calculated to be or might be or were intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

After a one-minute appearance, Bossard was remanded in custody for eight days.

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Belmont.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. DeLoach.....
Mr. Casper.....
Mr. Callahan.....
Mr. Conrad.....
Mr. Felt.....
Mr. Gale.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Sullivan.....
Mr. Tavel.....
Mr. Trotter.....
Tele. Room.....
Miss Holmes.....
Miss Gandy.....

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Surrey civil-servant is accused 'A Bloomsbury

hotel classified files

MAN IN

COURT

SECRETS

CHARGE

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

Front Page

"Evening Standard"

London, England

Date: March 16, 1965

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Bufile: 765-69405

Character: 15-R

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: LONDON

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 12 1965

77 APR 12 1965

Ministry official is remanded in custody

Evening Standard Reporter

Frank Clifton Bossard, 52-year-old civil servant employed at the Ministry of Aviation, appeared at Bow Street, No. 1 Court today on a charge under the Official Secrets Act.

Bossard lives at Quern Brook in Lodge Close, Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey. The charge against him reads:

"On March 15, 1965, between 12.50 and 2.15 p.m. at the Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury Street, Bloomsbury, in the County of London, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interest of the State he unlawfully obtained, collected and recorded certain documents, to wit extracts from four files of the Ministry of Aviation classified Secret, which were calculated to be or might be, or were intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy."

Guided weapons division

The charge is brought under Section One (1) (C) of the 1911 Secrets Act and if found guilty the penalty is jail for any term not less than three years and not exceeding seven years.

Bossard, an engineer first grade, has been employed in the Ministry's guided weapons division since 1960. His salary is between £2300 and £2600 a year. His home, Quernbrook, is detached and a neighbour said: "Most of the houses have four bedrooms and sell for around £12,000."

Bossard was charged today by Det. Supt. A. H. Wise, Superintendent Wise is attached to Scotland Yard's Special Branch.

When Bossard appeared in court Detective Superintendent Wise asked for a remand for eight days and he objected to bail.

Bossard, a well-built, slightly balding man with

SECRETS CHARGE

● From Page One

dark hair and wearing a dark suit with a white handkerchief peeping from his breast pocket, was not legally represented.

Asked if he had anything to say about being remanded in custody, Bossard replied: "No, not at this stage."

He was then remanded until March 24.

● Back Page, Col. Five



DET. SUPT. WISE
In charge of the case.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

SPY FOR RUSSIA IN WHITEHALL

Nazi paid by Moscow for three years

'VETTING' FAILED TO REVEAL PAST

By HENRY MILLER

A SECURITY scandal rivalling the Vassall affair is about to emerge. The Government has learned that a former paid Nazi sympathiser has been working for the Russians for at least three years while in a key Whitehall position.

Even when the Vassall Tribunal was investigating security weaknesses in this country, the man concerned was feeding secret information to Moscow and continued to do so undetected.

The storm to come will focus on the fact that no one "vetted" the man well enough to discover that he was not only a known Nazi but had also been imprisoned in this country for fraud. Since his activities were uncovered senior Government officers have been trying to find out why his history escaped their notice.

It is believed that he deliberately concealed his conviction 30 years ago for passing "dud" cheques.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH"

London, England.

Date: 3/27/65
Edition:
Author: Henry Miller
Editor:
Title: SPY FOR RUSSIA
IN WHITEHALL

Character:
or
Classification: ESP - R
Submitting Office: London

56 MAY 24 1965

65-69405-A
NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 24 1965

Yet a routine inquiry at Scotland Yard would have disclosed that he had a criminal past and was a potential security risk.

The conviction, which carried a six month prison term, was itself not as important as the circumstances which led up to it. He had earlier been to Germany and become involved in dubious political activities.

UNPAID HOTEL BILLS

Commission in R A F

Then the Nazis offered him a job concerned with propaganda in London and Austria. In Innsbruck his Nazi activities led to further trouble. He was not paid the money he had expected, and he was gaoled there after failing to pay hotel bills.

Friends of his family in Britain sent him money to secure his release and help him return to this country. But he was soon in trouble again and was arrested on a charge of obtaining a gold watch by false pretences. He admitted nine other offences.

With this background the man went into the R A F and obtained a commission. And his background was apparently no hindrance to him when he obtained a job with a Government department after the war.

STATUS ENHANCED

Posts of trust

He has steadily enhanced his status and been placed in successively more important positions of trust without any apparent check on his true history.

Questions are expected to be asked in Parliament about the security in his department over the period of his service.

One crucial question that has to be answered is whether he was "vetted" at the time of the Vassall Tribunal when Government departments were directed to review their security arrangements.

WORK AT EMBASSY

Clearance required

The man has even worked at a British Embassy abroad for a long period. And his duties then should have required a security clearance.

The Special Branch now knows that the man has been regularly supplying secret British information to the Russians for large sums of money. There are also fears that he may have been betraying the country in other ways at earlier stages of his career.

In the case of the spy John Vassall, it was his homosexuality that made him a security risk. That was never detected.

ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Past concealed

In the present case, there were more obvious character deficiencies which should easily have been exposed. His Nazi activities and his criminal record were reported in a local newspaper.

But he successfully concealed his past until he reached a stage where he did serious damage to Britain.

The Vassall affair developed out of the case of William John Christopher Vassall, a former Admiralty clerk and the son of a Church of England clergyman. Vassall, now aged 40, was given an 18-year gaol sentence in October, 1962 for selling defence secrets to Russia.

In April, 1962, the report of the Radcliffe Committee, set up after the imprisonment for 42 years of the spy, George Blake, revealed major gaps in security and made several recommendations which Mr. Macmillan, then Prime Minister, said were being put into effect as rapidly as possible.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10-01-2012 BY 60324/UC/baw/sab/as

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 Gandy ☐

65-69405
 re Frank C. Bossard

Robinson
 files Dept

UPI-157

(SPY)

LONGON--A BRITISH AVIATION MINISTRY OFFICIAL WAS ORDERED HELD FOR TRIAL TODAY ON CHARGES OF PHOTOGRAPHING FILES OF SECRET MISSILE PROJECTS AND SELLING THEM TO RUSSIAN AGENTS FOR \$14,000 OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD.

FRANK C. BOSSARD, 52, SAID THROUGH HIS ATTORNEY HE PLANNED TO PLEAD GUILTY TO THE CHARGE. NO DATE WAS SET AT TODAY'S HEARING. HE WAS CHARGED UNDER THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT WITH PHOTOGRAPHING FOUR SECRET AVIATION MINISTRY FILES "FOR A PURPOSE PREJUDICIAL TO THE SAFETY OR INTERESTS OF THE STATE."

BOSSARD COULD RECEIVE FROM THREE TO SEVEN YEARS IN PRISON IF FOUND GUILTY.

THE PROSECUTION READ AT THE PRELIMINARY HEARING AN ALLEGED STATEMENT BY BOSSARD SAYING HE LISTENED TO RADIO MOSCOW FOR CODE TUNES AND USED A BROKEN DRAIN PIPE AND A BIRCH TREE AS "DEAD LETTER BOXES" FOR PASSING INFORMATION AND RECEIVING PAYMENT.

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NOT RECORDED

46 APR 7 1965

COPIES DESTROYED

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69 APR

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Britain Accuses Engineer

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, April 5 (A magis-

trate's court, today, heard the story of a British, guided-missile expert who turned spy for the Soviet Union to keep up with his mortgage payments.

Frank Clifton Bossard, 52, ranking engineer in the Ministry of Aviation, was reported to have admitted he had photographed secret documents since 1961 and passed the film on to Soviet agents. He was said to have been paid a total of \$14,000.

"I deeply regret my activities," Bossard said in an alleged confession read to the court, "and can only say they were forced on me by my desperate financial state."

There were dramatic details. According to the confession, Bossard was approached for spying in a Piccadilly pub, got his orders by listening to tunes on the Moscow radio and left film in drainpipes and trees.

He was arrested March 15 in the Ivanhoe Hotel in London's Bloomsbury section. At the court appearance he was bound over for trial. His lawyer said he was ready to plead guilty to violating the Official Secrets Act, which carries a maximum penalty of seven years in prison.

A radio engineer, Bossard was a British intelligence officer dealing with electronics in Germany from 1951 to 1958. On his return to London he joined the Ministry of Defense and had served since 1960 in the guided-weapons division. His salary was about \$7,000 a year.

Meeting in Pub Related

In the alleged confession, Bossard said that in mid-1961 he got into a conversation with a man in the Red Lion pub over a common interest in coin collecting and the man offered to help him get work as a German translator. Other meetings in a restaurant and a hotel followed.

"After some general discussion," the statement related, the stranger said he represented the Russian Embassy and was interested in obtaining intelligence material for which the Russians would pay very well.

He gave me 200 in 5-pound notes. At this stage I had not told him where I was working.

but he seemed to know.

The delivery method was by what Bossard assertedly called "dead letter boxes." This was to leave film in such places as an abandoned drainpipe and a triple-trunk birch tree.

After photographing documents and twice placing the undeveloped film in the specified places, the statement said, Bossard found at one drop 300 in cash and further instructions. From then on he received instructions and money on several occasions, the court was told.

Bossard allegedly said he had elaborate instructions about listening to the Moscow radio for five songs that were code commands. He bought records of the songs and memorized them so he would recognize them. The only one mentioned in court was "Moscow Nights." That meant "Carry on."

65-69405
file 5 inf
Frank Clifton Bossard

Newspaper - New York Times

Date - 4-6-65

Page - 3, Columns 4 and 5

65-69405-A

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 12 1965

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Briton Admits Selling Rocket Data

By United Press International

A British court yesterday ordered a guided weapons expert to be tried at the Old Bailey after hearing he allegedly admitted getting \$14,000 from Russian intelligence over a five-year period for British rocket secrets.

Frank C. Bossard, 52, an Aviation Ministry civil servant, said through his lawyer he would plead guilty at the trial. He is charged under the Official Secrets Act with unlawfully obtaining and photographing four secret Ministry files "for a purpose prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state." No date for the trial was set.

The prosecution read at yesterday's preliminary hearing an alleged statement by Mr. Bossard saying he received coded instructions through Moscow radio programs and used a broken drain pipe and a birch tree as "dead-letter boxes" for passing information and receiving payment.

Mr. Bossard was arrested March 15 under the National Security Act. Prosecutor E. J. P. Cussen said he was photographing extracts from Aviation Ministry files when he was seized in a London hotel room where he had registered under an assumed name.

"Later that day, in a statement he made, he said that in 1961 a man spoke to him and that man told him he represented the Russian Embassy and was interested in obtaining intelligence material for which the Russians would pay very well," Mr. Cussen said.

"It is all finished with me," Mr. Cussen quoted Mr. Bossard as saying. "I don't care for myself. It is my wife that matters. It could kill her. All I want is to give you all the help I can."

Mr. Bossard joined the Ministry's division for Guided Weapons Research and Development in 1960. The prosecutor said he turned to espionage a year later because he was "heavily in the red."

Mr. Bossard's salary with the Ministry was \$1,000 a year.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune 3 _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 8 1965

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64 APR 9 1965

Musical Codes on Moscow Radio Cited in British Secrets Case

Reuters

LONDON, April 5—A British government guided weapons expert accused of passing weapons secrets to the Soviet Union for 5000 pounds (\$14,000) today was ordered to stand trial after a preliminary hearing.

Frank Clifton Bossard, 52-year-old former intelligence officer and attache at the British Embassy in Bonn, allegedly described in a statement to police, an espionage operation featuring "dead letter boxes" and "musical codes" on the Moscow radio.

Bossard's lawyer said he intended to plead guilty to the charge of taking and recording Aviation Ministry documents that might be useful to an enemy.

Bossard was arrested by security men March 15 at a London hotel. They reportedly found that his briefcase and suitcase contained Aviation Ministry files marked "Secret," a camera suitable for photographing documents and other equipment.

Officials said Bossard made a statement admitting he photographed secret weapons documents and passed them to the Russians at "dead letter boxes" such as drain pipes and other hiding places.

The alleged statement said Bossard received instructions direct by listening to various coded tunes on Moscow short-wave radio broadcasts. Bossard said in the statement he served with the British air force in Egypt, Palestine and Aden, and became a senior British intelligence officer in Germany in 1951. He returned to London in 1958 and became a project officer and engineer on aerial guided weapons.

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Trotter ☐
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Gandy ☐

65-69405
file 5-1mk

Bradley
Lipton

The Washington Post and Times Herald A3
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOT RECORDED
16 APR 8 1965

APR 6 1965

4 APR 9 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

65-69405
re Frank Clifton Bossard
Feb 5 - 1965
G. Wainwright
cc: [redacted]

UPI A52N

NIGHT LEAD SPIES

LONDON, MARCH 21 (UPI)--

BRITAIN, IN A NEW CRACKDOWN ON SPIES, HAS ORDERED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES TO REPORT TO SECURITY OFFICIALS ALL NON-BUSINESS CONTACTS WITH FOREIGN OFFICIALS, AUTHORITIES DISCLOSED TODAY.

DISCLOSURE OF THE NEW DIRECTIVE CAME JUST A FEW DAYS AFTER A GUIDED WEAPONS EXPERT AND AN ARMY SERGEANT APPEARED IN COURT ON SPY CHARGES. BUT THE WARNING WAS DISTRIBUTED TO CIVIL SERVANTS A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE TWO MEN WERE CHARGED.

"FROM TIME TO TIME," IT SAID, "OFFICIALS OF THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC AND OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE SOUGHT DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY TO CULTIVATE THE PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

"THESE ATTEMPTS HAVE NOT BEEN CONFINED TO OFFICIAL CONTACTS OR TO OFFICIALS IN DEPARTMENTS OF OBVIOUS INTEREST."

"APPROACHES HAVE BEEN MADE TO JUNIOR AS WELL AS TO SENIOR MEMBERS OF DEPARTMENTS AND HAVE TAKEN THE FORM ON OCCASIONS OF GIFTS AS WELL AS INVITATIONS AND GENERAL ATTEMPTS TO CULTIVATE FRIENDSHIP."

IT TOLD EMPLOYEES TO INFORM SECURITY OFFICERS OF ANY SOCIAL CONTACT WITH OFFICIALS FROM THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC, INCLUDING YUGOSLAVIA AND CUBA, AND WITH "OFFICIALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES IN CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH APPEAR SUSPICIOUS.

"THIS MEANS THAT ALL CONTACTS ARISING OUTSIDE OFFICIAL BUSINESS CONDUCTED IN THE OFFICE, IN CONFERENCE OR OVER THE TELEPHONE MUST BE REPORTED", THE DIRECTIVE SAID.

IT FOLLOWED ANOTHER RECENT DIRECTIVE ORDERING EMPLOYEES TO REPORT ALL TRIPS TO IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES.

GUIDED WEAPONS EXPERT FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, 52, WAS ACCUSED TUESDAY OF TAKING SECRET FILES FROM THE MINISTRY WHERE HE WORKS.

THE NEXT DAY SGT. PETER SIDNEY ALLEN, 33, APPEARED IN THE SAME COURT ACCUSED OF GIVING "OTHER PERSONS VARIOUS DOCUMENTS WHICH ARE CALCULATED TO BE, OR MIGHT BE, OR ARE INTENDED TO BE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY USEFUL TO AN ENEMY."

OFFICIALS SAID THE TWO CASES WERE NOT CONNECTED.

165-69405-A
CK500PESRECORDED

COPIES DESTROYED

16 APR 9 1965

364 SEP 21 1970

66 APR 12 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION

AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1,6)

DATE 10-02-2012

FBI INFORMATION ONLY

1 - **D. Stewart**

SAC, WFO

4/12/65

Director, FBI

Referral/Consult

IS - R

Attached for your assistance is a self-explanatory copy of London letter 4/2/65. Bureau desires that you check appropriate records in an effort to identify subject. The results of your investigation should be furnished in a form suitable for dissemination.

Referral/Consult

A review of Bufiles fails to indicate any identifiable data concerning subject; however, Bufiles do contain a reference to one [redacted] who was interviewed on 4/8/61 by your office and the results set forth on page ten of WFO report dated 5/3/61 entitled "Schuyler D. Ferris, Cartographer, Army Map Service, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., Security of Government Employees," (WFO 140-16452).

Enclosure

① - 65-69405 (FRANK BOSSARD)

WDS:kab

(5)

NOTE:

NOT RECORDED

123 APR 13 1965

b1

b3

Referral/Consult

London letter 4/2/65 indicated

b1

b3

Referral/Consult

69 APR 20 1965 **DUPLICATE YELLOW** ~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-02-2012
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : Legat, London (105-2086) (P)

SUBJECT:
IS - R

DATE: 4/2/65

Referral/Consult

On 3/23/65 under a ~~Secret~~ classification,

(S)

(S)

Referral/Consult

(S)

(S)

(S) { It is recommended that the Bureau identify subject
(S) { and that the results of this identification be furnished to
London In view of the sensitive nature of this in-
formation does not desire any interview with subject at
this time.

- ② - Bureau
1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1 - London
CWB:rn
(4)

165-69405
NOT RECORDED
128 APR 13 1965

105-
13
6 APR 13 1965

~~SECRET~~

100-65-69405 (Frank Bissard)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Gandy _____

CIVIL SERVANT TO PLEAD GUILTY AT HIS TRIAL

On March 15, counsel continued, Detective-superintendent Wise and Detective-inspector Ginn, both of the Special Branch, saw Bossard enter Room 229 at the hotel at 12.50 p.m. He came out of the room at 1.15 p.m., carrying a brown leather brief bag. He was stopped by the officers, who told him who they were. Detective-superintendent Wise said: "I have reason to believe you may have committed an offence against the Official Secrets Act. Will you please accompany us back into the

Detective-superintendent Wise asked Bossard: "Are these from the Ministry?" and the accused replied: "I drew them today."

Submitting Office: London

46 APR 20 1965

60 APR 21 1965

When asked where he did his developing and printing, Bossard said: "In the hotel room. The cassettes you have taken are all exposed but they have not been developed. You will find about three exposures in each cassette wasted for making sure the film was properly in position." He also added: "I never develop the films. I put them as they are now."

Counsel said that by the expression "put", it was understood Bossard placed them in a pre-arranged place for collection by those for whom they were intended.

"WIFE AND SON UNAWARE"

Bossard was taken to Scotland Yard where he was asked if he was prepared to make a statement. Counsel said he did not propose to read the full contents of the statement to the court but all the essential parts.

In the alleged statement Bossard told of his jobs in radio shops and factories in his teens and said he left his work as a radio engineer in December, 1940, to take up a commission as pilot officer in the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve Radar Branch. He served with Coastal Command in Egypt, Palestine, and Aden until 1946, when he was discharged with the rank of flight lieutenant.

In the statement, Mr. Cussen said, Bossard said: "Neither my wife nor my son has any knowledge of the matter which has brought me into police hands. I wish to make it absolutely clear they are completely unaware of it."

In October, 1946, he said, he joined the Ministry of Civil Aviation as an assistant signals officer at Cornwall House. In December he was promoted to Signals Officer, and in January, 1949, he was posted to Prestwick as Telecommunications Officer.

In November, 1951, he obtained an appointment as Senior Intelligence Officer in Germany, dealing with electronics in Intelligence. In January, 1956, he was appointed attaché at Bonn to the overseas liaison branch of the Intelligence Bureau. In September, 1958, he returned to London to take charge of the Joint Intelligence Bureau at the Ministry of Defence for one year before returning voluntarily to the Ministry of Aviation.

"DRINK AND SANDWICH"

"From January 1, 1960", Bossard continued in the alleged statement, "I served in the Directorate of Guided Weapons (Naval) as project officer with rank of Engineer, Grade 1. Since July, 1964, I served with the Guided Weapons (Air) as one of the two project officers. Over a number of years my work has brought me into daily contact with classified material."

"In the summer of 1961—July, I think—I was having a drink and a sandwich at lunchtime in the Red Lion public house, Duke Street, off Piccadilly. I got into conversation with a man who was drinking at the bar. The conversation started from a common interest in numismatics."

The conversation came round to technical translations and I mentioned I was keen to get translating work from German to English, my income having been considerably reduced on my return from Germany. I was fairly heavily in the red and have been since I stepped off the boat.

He said he could probably help me financially, and suggested I should meet him for lunch at the Magic Carpet restaurant in King's Road, Chelsea. I attended the lunch and we had a conversation about technical translations. He suggested I called upon him the following Saturday at the St. George Hotel, Holborn. When I called he opened the door and took me to a room for drinks and sandwiches.

"HE GAVE ME £200"

After further discussion, the alleged statement continued, "he said he represented the Russian Embassy and was interested in obtaining intelligence material for which the Russians would pay very well."

I gave him no information on this occasion, but he gave me £200 in £5 notes. I had not told him where I was working but he seemed to know. In view of my desperate financial straits I accepted the money and he gave me details of two D.L.B.s, one at the car park, West End Lane, Esher, which fell out of use at a later date, and he instructed me to leave information concerning guided weapons there at suitable times. It had to be left not later than half an hour after sunset.

In January, 1962, I was instructed to collect something from the D.L.B., the location of which I have forgotten. I found some developed film and £300 in cash. The film contained instructions of further D.L.B.s on a 35mm film six inches long and which was read with the aid of a magnifying glass when held up to the light.

I left parcels of information at D.L.B.s as specified in April, June, August, October and December, and received instructions and payment in January, May and September, always under the same instructions, that is: within half an hour after sunset for material placed by me, and within one hour after sunset for my collections.

"I HAVE RECEIVED £5,000"

Throughout, the material has been taken from the files of the Ministry of Aviation, being photographed and relating to guided weapons. I should estimate I have received £5,000 in payment from the Russians.

In the summer of 1962, due to some confusion I was instructed by telephone at my home to go to Cobham station and a man would respond to a password. I don't remember it but it was something like "Didn't I meet you in a French village?" The answer was "No, in 1961 I was in Lisbon."

The man said he was unable to find the parcel I had placed the previous night, but I explained in detail where I had left it and presumably he found it because I heard nothing further.

The statement went on: "This was not the man, Mr. Gordon, whom I met in the pub previously. Gordon was 6ft. tall, heavily built, with fair hair and blue eyes. This man was about 5ft. 9in. tall, had dark hair and was of medium build, and he wore heavy horn-rimmed glasses. Since the initial meeting this is the only personal contact I have had with the Russians."

In the film instructions the Russians had suggested meeting me in Europe but when I replied I would not be adverse to such a meeting they have always turned it down before, discussing details, and suggested meeting the following year.

"BROKEN DRAIN PIPE"

"This year they have again been pressing for such a meeting, in Paris, Brussels, or Vienna, or any place recommended by me."

From time to time in 1962, 1963, and 1964, D.L.B.s were changed. The current list found by Superintendent Wise in the wallet was a copy of one left in the D.L.B. at Blackheath on the first Saturday in January, 1965. It lists nine D.L.B.s and one reserve.

L was at Redhill Road, Cobham. There is a gap in the fence leading to a wood, 10 yards inside which is a loosened wall with a broken drain pipe.

C refers to Henley, where there is a curved tree at the south end of the wood. E refers to Martyr's Lane, near Woking. About 300 yards along is a sign "No Litter". Three paces behind this is a triple trunk birch tree.

All the others are described in full in the note found in my wallet. In addition a "Fixed Meeting" place is at Rye Lane, Carshalton, to be used on instructions from Gordon or his associates or on radio instructions from Moscow. I was to carry a copy of Time magazine and wear a black and yellow tie. I was to say I was in Lisbon in 1961. Such a meeting was to be on the Saturday following instructions at sunset, but there has been no such meeting.

"LISTENING TIMES"

Details contained in further notes found by Superintendent Wise in my pocket wallet also contained instructions for D.L.B.s to be used between February and June, 1965; instructions being given in my general collection. In February, 1965, I made a delivery in accordance with the instructions at Forest Green.

The April delivery, for which I was preparing photographed material, was to be "I". I was to receive instructions and payment in "K" in May.

In addition to this, some time in 1963 I received directions by Moscow radio, being required to listen at 7.45 o'clock each morning and 8 o'clock each evening on second Tuesdays and Wednesdays in each month to certain short wave transmissions.

In connection with this transmission five tunes were used. "Moscow Nights" was one, "Nights" meaning everything was all right and to carry on.

Counsel said that the statement went on to describe various tunes and signals. Bossard had bought the necessary gramophone records and a record player in London.

In January 2 of this year, the alleged statement continued, "I received £2,000 in the D.L.B. at Blackheath. I used some to pay off the hire purchase commitments on my car, and other outstanding debts, and banked £500 in my own name at the Westminster Bank in New Oxford Street."

MY METHOD

"My method for supplying information has been to select files in the Ministry of Aviation, to bring them in my office and take them to an hotel room to photograph suitable extracts in my lunch period."

Mr. Cussen said that the photographic equipment referred to was kept in a left luggage office at Waterloo station.

In his statement Bossard said he had gone to Waterloo station on the day of his arrest, had a snack, collected the suitcase containing the photographic equipment and taken a taxi to the hotel, where he had booked a room.

The items copied were intended to be passed to the Russians at the specified D.L.B. on the first Saturday in April, that is, April 3, 1965.

Mr. Cussen said Bossard's statement concluded: "I can only say I most deeply regret my activities against the interests of the state. It was forced on me by my financial state on my return from Germany."

In evidence, Detective-superintendent Alfred Wise of the Special Branch, said that at Brixton prison Bossard dictated a statement taken down by Inspector Ginn.

Counsel said he did not propose reading this latter statement to the Court.

Mr. Lissack—Would it be right to say that the defendant, from the very start, was extremely cooperative with you?

Detective-superintendent Wise—I think I can answer that best by saying that as far as I am able to judge at this stage he was.

Mr. Lissack—Would it be correct to say he seemed to be eager to tell you what he could about this matter?—It appears so.

And obviously, because it affects others, is it not right to say that he has said all along that he alone was concerned with this matter, and not his colleagues at work or his family?—This he made perfectly clear.

VISIT TO HOME

Detective-inspector A. Jarvis, of the Special Branch, told the Court that on March 15 with another officer he went to Bossard's home with a search warrant and found a transistor portable radio receiver with headphones in the kitchen. It was suitable for obtaining good reception of signals. He also took possession of a black tie with fine double yellow stripes.

Questioned by Mr. Lissack, Detective-inspector Jarvis said the house was thoroughly searched and no other items were found apart from a declaration under the Official Secrets Act signed by the accused.

The officer said the house was worth almost £6,000, and the payments made by Bossard in connexion with the mortgage amounted to £75 to £80 a month, but was in excess of that over the last 15 months.

In answer to Mr. Lissack, Detective-inspector Jarvis said: "I would think he was living somewhat expensively."

When the hearing was resumed after the adjournment a photographer, who was referred to as Mr. A., said he was attached to Security Service. Shortly after 2 p.m. on March 15, after Superintendent Wise had spoken to him, he went into room 229 at the Ivanhoe Hotel and photographed a suitcase and the contents. Later, Superintendent Wise gave him four cassettes of film exposed. From these he produced four negatives and finally 122 prints, of which 14 were repeats.

EVIDENCE "IN CAMERA"

Mr. Cussen then referred to section 8(4) of the Official Secrets Act, 1920, and made application for the evidence of three witnesses to be heard *in camera* on the ground that the publication of their evidence would disclose matters prejudicial to the national safety.

The Court was cleared. When it resumed the charge was read to Bossard. He was then formally committed for trial.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Pop tune for a spy



**COURT STORY OF
MOSCOW RADIO
SIGNALS TO
ACCUSED MAN**

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

DAILY EXPRESS**London, England**

Date: 4/6/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: **POP TUNE FOR A SPY"**
(FRANK BOSSARD)

Character: **ESPIONAGE -R**
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: **London**

Frank Bossard: Sent for trial at Old Bailey

*file 5
Birmingham
65-69405
Frank C. Bossard*

165-69405-A

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 20 1965

177
60 APR 21 1965

Express Staff Reporter

A FORMER British Intelligence man, accused of selling rocket secrets to the Russians, was said yesterday to have listened out for a certain pop song played by Radio Moscow as a signal.

The tune: "Moscow Nights."

And the message it conveyed to 52-year-old Frank Bossard, the prosecution said at Bow Street court, was: All is well.

Mr. Edward Cussen alleged that Bossard, who worked as a Ministry of Aviation guided-missile engineer, told Special Branch detectives after his arrest:—

"I was required to listen at 7.45 each morning and 8.30 each evening on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month to certain specified short-wave transmissions.

All well

"In connection with the transmission five tunes were used. One was 'Moscow Nights', which meant 'ALL WELL'."

"*Moscow Nights*" is the Russian title of the song known in Britain as "Midnight in Moscow." A version by Kenny Ball was No. 2 in the Top 20 in 1962.

The Russian lyrics run: "Softly falls the night on gardens and parks; All is quiet and it is so good to be with you and look into your eyes."

"How dear to me are the Moscow nights."

Bossard was also said to have told the Special Branch's Detective Superintendent Alfred Wise of "dead letter boxes" where he left and collected messages.

One was at Redhill Road, Cobham, Surrey. Half a mile along from the A3. A gap in a fence leading to a wood. Ten yards inside a gap in a ruined wall was the letter box—a broken drainpipe.

Another was at Martyrs Lane, Woking, Surrey—300 yards along the lane in a three-trunked birch tree behind a "No litter" sign.

In debt

Bossard, of Lodge Close, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, told detectives he had been in debt since returning from Bonn, where he worked in Intelligence.

He is alleged to have collected £25,000 from the Russians after being recruited by an Embassy man in a Piccadilly pub.

Special Branch detectives arrested him on March 15 in the Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury, where it is claimed he photographed Aviation Ministry files in a room he booked.

He was sent for trial at the Old Bailey, accused of obtaining and recording extracts from Ministry files.

Mr. Victor Lissack, defending, said Bossard intends to plead guilty.

~~SECRET~~

5010-106-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-02-2012

TO : Director, FBI (65-69405)

cwb
FROM : Legat, London (105-1803) (P)

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 4/12/65

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Re New York airtel 3/4/65 captioned
IS - R" which forwarded results of the monitoring of BOSSARD's

b7E
b7D

(S)

2 - Bureau
1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1 - London
CWB:rn
(4)

Copy to NY
by routing slip for
☒ info ☒ action
date 4-22-65
by [signature]

(in file)
105-87075
[signature]

EX 110

REC-24

65-69405-2

12 APR 15 1965

[signature]
SOVER SECTION

~~SECRET~~

12 APR 23 1965

~~SECRET~~

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-02-2012

FBI

Date: 4/14/65

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-69405)
FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (105-1803) (P)
SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESPIONAGE - R

Papilio 205/1

On 4/13/65

In further discussion of this case

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison Section (sent direct)
1 - London

EX 110

REC-32

65-69405-3

CWB:ec
(5)

8 APR 19 1965

53 APR 27 1965

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~

Sent

SOVIET SECTION

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(S)

b.
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ADDENDUM: 4/15/65

On 4/14/65.

b6
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b.
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~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2012 BY 60324/UC/baw/sab/as

✓
Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

UPI-21

(SPY)

LONDON--AVIATION MINISTRY ROCKETS EXPERT FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, 52,
WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO 21 YEARS IN PRISON WHEN HE PLEADED GUILTY TO
SELLING MISSILE SECRETS TO RUSSIA FOR \$14,000.

5/10--GE939A

file 5/10
65-69405

65-69405-A

NOT RECORDED

46 MAY 13 1965

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

51
64 MAY 14 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

By J. T. W. HAINES, Political Reporter

DETAILS of Britain's most secret missile were sold to the Russians by Frank Clifton Bossard, the Aviation Ministry spy who was jailed for 21 years yesterday.

The missile is a Hawker Siddeley rocket code-named AJ 168, with a television "eye." It is being jointly developed by Britain and France in a £15million scheme.

AJ 168 is the most advanced project on which British missile scientists are working.

The missile is released by a bomber pilot at low level. It streaks to its target at more than 1,000 miles an hour, and the bomber's navigator can guide it on to the target with the aid of the TV screen in his cockpit.

Bossard, a 52-year-old guided weapons expert, also told the Russians about.

A powerful propulsion fuel used in a new rocket called Swingfire—a Navy defence missile.

An anti-aircraft rocket called Sightline, which is being developed for the Army against low-level bomb attacks.

Mr. Harold Wilson made a statement to the Commons yesterday after the sentences on Bossard and 33-year-old Army staff-sergeant Percy Allen, who was jailed for 10 years in a separate Official Secrets Act case.

The Premier disclosed that action has already been taken to discover how the two men slipped through the security net.

WEAKNESS

The three-man Security Commission—Lord Justice Winn, Lord Normanbrook, former Civil Service chief, and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John—have been told to investigate the weaknesses at once.

Mr. Wilson is determined to know how Bossard, a man with a criminal record and pre-war Nazi sympathies, could have been given access to highly secret material.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Sun

Page 1

London, England

Date: 5/11/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD

Character: IS - R

or

Classification: London

Submitting Office:

NOT RECORDED

46 MAY 25 1965

66 MAY 26 1965

the House: "It is not enough, once a horse has bolted, to have a high-level inquiry six months afterwards."

He said that in future the Commission would be able to start investigations as soon as the Government had good reason to believe a security breach had taken place.

To preserve an accused man's rights, no announcement of the Commission's work will be made until after a court has pronounced sentence.

Mr. Wilson has already had a report from a preliminary inquiry which he set up in the cases of Bossard and Allen. The chairman of the inquiry was Sir Laurence Hulsby, head of the Civil Service.

"Certain action" had been taken, said Mr. Wilson. The inquiry report will now be turned over to the Security Commission.

Mr. Wilson will decide whether any or all of the Commission's report is to be made public.

VAGUE

The exact role of Mr. Wigg, known at Westminster as the "Spymaster-General," is deliberately being left vague.

Ever since his appointment as a Minister without a department, Mr. Wigg has been advising Mr. Wilson on security matters.

It is clear that he will assume a larger role in this field and become, in effect, the Prime Minister's assistant on security.

With the help of Mr. George Wigg, Paymaster-General, Mr. Wilson is trying to root out possible suspects by tightening up the screening or "positive vetting" system.

The Security Commission was set up by Sir Alec Douglas-Home more than a year ago after a series of security lapses. But this is the first time they have been called into action.

Under Sir Alec's ruling the Commission could act only after a spy had been found guilty by the courts. Mr. Wilson believes this is a weakness.

The Prime Minister told

A record—and he was promoted

By SIDNEY WILLIAMS

SECURITY men have interviewed a senior Civil Servant in the case of Frank Clifton Bossard.

They want to know why suitable action was not taken when it became known that Bossard had a criminal record dating back 31 years.

Bossard, a 52-year-old guided weapons expert who became a spy for Russia, had a conviction for fraud which made him a potential security risk.

He has said that he disclosed his record during a vetting—and was promoted immediately afterwards.

Ignored

I understand Special Branch detectives warned officials about the conviction during another vetting.

But the conviction was apparently ignored—although Bossard was then in charge of a department handling top-secret material.

Bossard was considered to have lived down his past.

Detectives are continuing their probe into Bossard's financial affairs. Security men are convinced he received far more than the £5,000 which he says he was paid by Russia for Britain's secrets.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Prime Minister discloses secret inquiry into security

MR. HAROLD WILSON, Prime Minister (Huyton, Lab.), made a statement on security.

As the House will know (he said) there have been two recent breaches of security and today, Mr. F. C. Bossard, of the Ministry of Aviation, and Staff Sergeant S. Allen, of the Army Department, pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court to offences under Section 1 of the Official Secrets Act.

I have accordingly asked the Security Commission to investigate the circumstances in which these breaches of security have occurred in the public service and advise, in the light of their investigation, whether any change in security arrangements is necessary or desirable. Lord Justice Winn and his colleagues will begin their work forthwith.

I must tell the House that these two cases have revealed a difficulty about the working of the Security Commission which is not foreseen when its establishment and terms of reference were announced by my predecessor in two statements on December 16, 1963, and January 23, 1964, was then envisaged that an announcement in this House would be made as soon as a reference was made to the commission.

But the House will recognize that where court proceedings are pending an announcement of this kind, involving an assertion that a breach of security has occurred, might in certain circumstances be thought capable of prejudicing a fair trial of the accused.

But to delay activation of the commission until the subject was no longer *sub judice* might involve months of delay and seriously prejudice the effectiveness of the commission's inquiries. I have told the Leader of the Opposition about this problem, and I propose to alter the procedure so that reference can be made to the commission as soon as the Government are satisfied or have good reason to think that a breach of security has occurred in the public service.

In each case, I propose that the Leader of the Opposition be informed before a reference is made.

But when a reference to the commission relates to a subject of criminal proceedings before the courts then, for the reasons I have explained, no public announcement of the reference to the commission would be made until it is appropriate to make a statement.

On the present occasion, because the Security Commission could not begin their investigation while the cases were still *sub judice*, and because it seemed to me that there might be apparent weaknesses requiring immediate remedy, I had to take other action.

I decided therefore, as soon as the arrests were made, and there was *prima facie* evidence of breach of security, that there should be a preliminary inquiry within the Government service. I therefore appointed a committee of senior officials, under the chairmanship of the head of the Home Civil Service, Sir Laurence Helsby, to examine the circumstances in which these two men had been charged.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE TIMES

Page 16

London, England

Date: 5/11/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: FRANK CLIFTON

BOSSARD

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

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with offences under the Official Secrets Act, and to consider whether, and if so what, weaknesses in the security arrangements of the two departments were indicated by the circumstances.

This committee has now reported to me and its report, which includes a statement of certain action already taken, will be made available immediately to the Security Commission.

It is already clear that in certain respects affecting the investigations necessary before an individual public servant is put on to work involving access to highly sensitive material, and also in variations in the procedure of individual departments on matters affecting departmental security, immediate action needed to be taken, and has been taken.

The commission will be completely free to comment on all these matters, and advise on the adequacy of the measures that are now being put into effect.

The House will understand that pending the report of the commission it is difficult for me to say more about these individual cases. When the report is received, and following precedent, seen by the Leader of the Opposition, I will make a further statement to the House.

But there is one thing I want to say now. The Security Service operate far removed from public gaze. When public attention does fall on them it is through breaches of security which, whatever their nature, are bound to lead to criticism of the security arrangements in the public service. It is plain that the Service deserves the thanks of all of us for a job well done. (Cheers.)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

21 YEARS FOR MINISTRY ELECTRONICS EXPERT

SECRETS PHOTOGRAPHED

C. A. COUGHLIN

Daily Telegraph Old Bailey Correspondent

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, 52, the £2,725-a-year Ministry of Aviation electronics engineer who became a spy to keep up appearances with his stockbroker neighbours, was sentenced to 21 years' imprisonment at the Old Bailey yesterday.

Mr. EDWARD GARDNER, Q.C., defending, said Bossard admitted having got £5,000 from the Russians in four years. He did not become a traitor through any love of the Russian or Communism, but because of intolerable financial burdens which began when he bought an £8,000 house at Lodge Close, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, "which he could not afford on his salary."

Passing sentence Lord PARKER, the Lord Chief Justice, said to Bossard: "You have pleaded guilty to five charges of a very serious character."

"Ever since December, 1961, until you were caught red-handed in March this year, you have been photographing secret documents which you had access and passing them to others for very considerable sums of money."

"Money was no doubt the motive. But you knew full well that what you were communicating was information calculated to be of use to an enemy. By your very training and work with the Intelligence Bureau you above all others knew exactly what should be photographed."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

DAILY TELEGRAPH

Page 25

London, England

Date: 5/11/65

Edition:

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DAMAGE TO COUNTRY

"No one can tell"

Lord Parker added: "What information you passed and what damage you have done to this country no one can tell."

Bossard was gaoled for 14 years on one charge of recording information at the Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury, on March 15 which might be useful to an enemy and prejudicial to the safety or interests of the State.

On four other charges of communicating information which might be useful to an enemy, Bossard was sentenced to seven years on each, to run concurrently. These sentences will run consecutively with the 14-year sentence.

All the offences, to which Bossard pleaded guilty, were contrary to the Official Secrets Act.

SENTENCE DETERRENT

"Degree of remorse"

Lord Parker said the sentences had to be severe both as a punishment to Bossard and a deterrent to others. They would have been "considerably longer" but for Bossard's age and the fact that he had shown "a degree of remorse" and made a full confession.

Bossard bowed his head and blinked twice as he turned to be led to the cells. His wife, Mrs. Lillian Bossard, was not in court. His only son is at university.

Public and Press were excluded from the court for 11 minutes during the opening speech by the Attorney-General, Sir Frederick Elwyn Jones, Q.C., when he referred to matters involving security.

TRUST BETRAYED

Access to documents

Sir Frederick said Bossard had gravely betrayed his trust and his country for money. He sold the Russians information from secret documents to which he had access through his "sensitive position of trust" at the Ministry of Civil Aviation, where he was a section head in the Directorate of Guided Weapons (Air).

He sold secrets from 1961 until March this year, when he was "caught in the act of preparing further treachery."

On March 15, said Sir Frederick, Bossard booked room 229 at the Ivanhoe Hotel in a false name. At 12.50 p.m. he went to the room carrying a suitcase containing photographic equipment and a briefcase in which were four Ministry of Aviation files all classified as "secret."

Bossard photographed three documents in the files. He was arrested by Special Branch officers as he left the room at 2.15 p.m.

In a statement to the police Bossard said a man he met by chance in the Duke's Head public house, Piccadilly, in 1961, claimed to represent the Russian Embassy and said he was prepared to pay well for intelligence material.

Bossard accepted £200 because of his financial straits, and from then supplied the Russians with information about guided weapons. In all he received £5,000.

Bossard also said he received messages by short-wave radio from

Moscow in which gramophone records were used as a code.

One record, "Moscow Nights," was played to signify all was well. Other records used in the code were from the Swan Lake ballet, the "Sabre Dance" and "The Volga Boat Song."

Det. Supt. ALFRED WISE, of the Special Branch, said Bossard had one previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour at King's Lynn in 1934 for false pretences, with nine similar offences considered.

LORD PARKER: Do you accept the figure of £5,000 this man says he has received?

Supt. WISE: It is a figure I would accept with reserve and feel that unquestionably the figure was well in excess of £5,000.

MONEY TROUBLES

Family did not know

Mr. GARDNER, in his mitigation speech, said Bossard became a spy because of "the intolerable pressure of financial difficulties" which built up when he returned to Britain from Germany in 1938.

"They were financial difficulties which he managed successfully to conceal from his wife, his son, his friends and the service which employed him."

He bought a house in "stock-broker country" that he could ill-afford on his salary. This started a series of events which gave rise to his financial downfall, and by 1961 he was borrowing money to pay off other loans.

CHARACTER WEAKNESS

"No comfort in despair"

Bossard met the Russian agent when his personal financial crisis was at its height. Mr. Gardner added: "He feels no political fanaticism that could provoke him to espionage nor is there any to comfort him in his despair."

"Although his acts were clearly acts of spying, he did them from a pathetic weakness of character rather than from any inclination towards treachery."

After the case Bossard's solicitor, Mr. VICTOR LISSACK, said no appeal against the sentence was planned.

Flattery and cash were twin bait

By HENRY MILLER

DEBTS plagued Frank Bossard during his life-long quest for the social status that always eluded him. Greed drove him to obtain money by almost any means and stupidity made him a traitor.

But his fatal weakness was his obsession that he was an ace intelligence man. He wanted to prove to colleagues who had cold-shouldered him that he should never have been discarded from intelligence work.

Then the Russian stepped in and offered him flattery and hard cash. It was a twin bait he could not resist. He was never really the cloak-and-dagger man he liked to imagine.

The self-delusion persisted even after he had been caught spying because he claimed as an afterthought that he had offered to obtain information about Russians in London for the benefit of a British Intelligence man he had met on a train.

CARELESS SPY

Easy trapping

He even told his wife that he was still doing intelligence work. But he was not. He was simply spying, and so carelessly that when he fell under suspicion it was relatively easy for Special Branch men to shadow him and finally trap him.

Another of Bossard's claims was that security men in Germany knew that he had a criminal record.

As he starts his sentence, he can recall the prophetic words of a court chairman at King's Lynn who gaoled him for six months for false pretences 30 years ago: "You are going downhill as fast as you can."

The cycle-shop boy who used

to strut around his village with a silver-topped cane and airs that belied his humble upbringing became in turn:

an associate of Nazis, a gaol-bird, an R.A.F. officer, an intelligence agent and finally a guided missile engineer in charge of some of the country's top rocket secrets.

Bossard was trapped in the end by his misguided belief that he was in no danger of scrutiny. Intelligence agents abroad had suspected for some time that there were leakages from London about air-to-air missile projects.

INQUIRIES NARROWED

First pointers

The inquiries which followed were narrowed to the Ministry of Aviation office at Castlewood House, New Oxford Street. And there, in room 326, the first pointers were found.

Frank Bossard, the pipe-smoking head of one of the sections, was taking increasingly long lunch-breaks.

A special watch began. It was noticed that every so often at lunch-time Bossard left his office and collected a suitcase from the left-luggage room at Waterloo.

He would take it to various London hotels and spend long periods alone in rooms he had booked in some other name.

The watch went on for more than six months. Then, on March 15, when the trap was sprung, Bossard was caught practically red-handed photographing extracts from Ministry files in a room at the Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury.

DEAD-LETTER BOXES

Details given

He made an amazingly frank confession at Scotland Yard and admitted receiving £5,000 from the Russians since he started spying for them in 1961.

He gave details of the dead-letter boxes where he had been leaving films for the Russians and sometimes collected his pay. He told of his instructions for listening to tunes on Moscow radio and of his meetings with two Russian agents.

It is now known that while he was working at Castlewood House he started to rent an office about half a mile away to establish a so-called Coin and Medal Association.

In fact, the Coin and Medal Association was nothing more than a front for his spying activities. In the third-floor office in Dryden Chambers, off Oxford Street, he was able to study the documents he had taken in privacy and possibly meet his Russian contacts.

SHORT OF MONEY

Sums from Russia

Bossard was chronically short of money even though he was receiving regular sums from the Russians. Every penny he could raise seemed to be important to him. When he was arrested he still owed nearly £200 to a money-lender, whom he was repaying at £11 a month.

He was in debt from the moment he returned from Germany. He took a £5,000 mortgage on a detached house at Lodge Close, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, and moved in with his wife, Eileen, and son, Keith, now 20, early in 1959.

Bossard was a man with expensive tastes in food and drink. But he also liked to impress others, including women.

Although he gave the impression of being a dedicated family man he developed friendships outside his marriage which neither helped his financial position nor improved his qualifications for intelligence work.

If this was not discovered by his superiors it almost certainly was

by the ever-watchful Russian Intelligence men. It is believed that they quickly marked him as a possible recruit and kept track of his subsequent career.

Bossard had friendships with women he met at various stages of his career. But he was especially fond of Ruth Rabofsky, the married German woman he met in Berlin.

He worked then for an organisation called the Scientific and Technical Intelligence Bureau, which was directly responsible to Whitehall.

He was chosen to interview some of the refugees flowing back into Germany from Eastern bloc countries.

His scientific knowledge was limited. But he spoke fluent German and had acquired technical data during his service with the RAF and the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

TRIP TO BERLIN

Meeting with woman

It was on a trip to Berlin in 1954 that Bossard met Ruth Rabofsky, 45, wife of a rich engineer. A close friendship developed and he tried to see her whenever he could. He telephoned her regularly from other parts of Germany.

Frau Rabofsky said at her home in Berlin: "We were introduced by a cabaret musician called Klaus Becker. I was attracted to Bossard at the start because he was English. I went to school at Caterham and speak English fluently."

Apart from meetings with Bossard in Berlin she had once lunched with him in a London club. Bossard had spoken openly about his Intelligence work. In 1963 Frau Rabofsky sent him a Christmas card with the jocular message: "Are you still playing at Red Indians?"

"Everyone knew he was in the Intelligence business," she said. In November last year she received a curt note from Bossard in which he said that for "domestic reasons" their correspondence had to cease.

STRONG "TORY TYPE"

Political chats

This surprised her because they had only exchanged Christmas cards. She said she kept up the friendship with Bossard because of his "sharp mind." He seemed a strong "Tory type" and they had many interesting political talks.

Bossard continued his growing work for the Scientific and Technical Intelligence Bureau until 1956. He was then given an office at the British Embassy in Bonn. He did not spend a great deal of time there. It was mainly a convenient place through which he could be contacted.

One Intelligence officer in Germany who knew Bossard said to me: "I always thought he was a windbag and not a particularly good man for the work he was doing."

He always struck me as some one who did not have the breeding and background he liked to suggest. He wasn't very well liked.

What his colleagues and others did not know was the early history that gave pointers to the type of man he really was.

FATHER DIES

Mother remarries

His father, also named Frank Bossard, died at sea six weeks after marrying his mother. She brought him up alone until he was nine and then married George Clifton Leslie, an agricultural labourer.

Until he was 14, Bossard attended the village school at Gedney, Lincs. He then obtained a job as a shop assistant. He later obtained similar jobs in Retford, Spalding, Holbeach, Long Sutton and London.

But already he was adopting the pose of someone with a more impressive background. He had undergone a serious head operation at the age of five. This may have affected his personality.

But he was not without ability. He studied German and was soon able to speak the language reasonably well.

In 1933, when he was 20, he went to Germany and attended the engineering high school in Munich. He also obtained a job as a tutor of English to a German boy. It was at this stage that he appeared to come under Nazi influence.

ARRESTED IN 1934

Cheque charge

Back in Britain in 1934, he was arrested at King's Lynn on a charge of obtaining a gold watch with a worthless cheque. He pleaded guilty and asked for nine other offences to be considered.

With this history, he later obtained a commission as a pilot officer in the technical branch of the R.A.F. After serving in Egypt, Palestine and Aden, he left the Service as a flight lieutenant in 1946.

He went straight into the Ministry of Civil Aviation as a signals officer. Three years later he was sent to Prestwick as a staff telecommunications officer. Then came the chance that appealed to his vanity: a job with British Intelligence in Germany.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
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Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

21 YEARS' GAOL FOR SELLING SECRETS TO RUSSIANS

BOSSARD'S "NIGHTMARE" LIFE IN HANDS OF MONEYLENDERS

A sentence of 21 years' imprisonment was passed on Frank Clifton Bossard at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after he had admitted selling Ministry of Aviation secrets to the Russians for more than £5,000.

The Lord Chief Justice, Lord Parker, of Waddington, told Bossard, "Ever since 1961 until you were caught red-handed—because that is really what happened—in March of this year you have been photographing secret documents to which you had access and passing them to others for very considerable sums of money. Indeed, money no doubt was the motive. . . . By your training you knew exactly what documents to choose to photograph."

"What information you passed, what damage you have in fact done to this country no one can tell. The only documents that we know of are those found in your possession in March of this year. The less I say about them the better, but there is no doubt that, at least, one, if not two, could properly be described as being of use to an enemy, and which could seriously harm the interests of this country in the hands of an enemy."

"In those circumstances it falls to me to pass a severe sentence which is intended to be a punishment to you and a deterrent to others. It would have been

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE TIMES

5/11/65 page 17

London, England

Date: 5/11/65

Edition:

Authors:

Editors:

Title: FRANK CLIFTON
BOSSARD

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

16 MAY 25 1965

58 MAY 23 1965

longer, and I emphasize this, but for the fact that you are now 52 and that you have shown a degree of remorse by making a full confession.

FIVE CHARGES

Bossard, a £2,725-a-year civil servant and Grade 1 engineer in the Guided Weapons Research and Development Division of the Ministry of Aviation, of Lodge Close, Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey, had pleaded guilty to four charges that between December 1, 1961, and April 30, 1964, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety and interests of the state he communicated to other persons information calculated to be, or which might be or was intended to be, directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

He pleaded guilty also to a charge of recording information on March 15, 1965.

Sir Elwyn Jones, Q.C., the Attorney General, said that for years Bossard had gravely betrayed his trust and his country for money. He had been in the public service since 1946 but since 1961 he had been selling to the Russians secret documents to which he had access in the course of his work. He continued to do so until he was caught in the act of preparing further betrayal in March this year.

On March 12 Bossard booked a room in the Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury Street, for Monday, March 15, in the name of J. Hathaway. At 12.50 p.m. on March 15 he went to the room he had booked, taking with him a blue suitcase containing photographic equipment and a brown brief bag containing four Ministry of Aviation files all classified and all marked "secret".

While in the room he photographed some of the documents in the files. On leaving the hotel he was stopped by Detective-Superintendent Wise. While Bossard was in the hotel room the police had heard a whirring noise followed by a "ping" suggesting the use of a timing device.

CRITICAL DISCOVERY

Bossard had a magnifier and in a brown paper parcel were four cassettes of film. That was perhaps the critical discovery. "It is film I have taken this afternoon", Bossard explained.

Sir Elwyn said it was film of certain of the secret documents that were found in Bossard's possession. In his jacket pocket was a foolscap sheet giving a list of places—known as "dead letter boxes"—where Bossard would put information he had collected, or where he would get instructions. All these "dead letter boxes" with one exception, were within 10 miles of his home, and they were chosen with care and ingenuity.

In a written statement Bossard said that neither his wife nor his son, who is 21, knew anything of the matters that had led to his arrest.

Detective superintendent A. H. Wise, of the Special Branch, Scotland Yard, said Bossard had one previous conviction. On March 29, 1934, at King's Lynn petty sessions he was sentenced to six months' hard labour for false pretences, nine other similar cases being taken into consideration.

Between 1934 and 1939 Bossard was a radio engineer with various firms, including Cossor, Pye and H.M.V. From October, 1939, to July, 1940, he worked as a temporary experimental assistant at the Royal Naval Signal School, Portsmouth, when he was dismissed but the records did not disclose why. In December, 1940, Bossard was granted an emergency commission in the R.A.F. Volunteer Reserve and he served in the special duties branch and later in the technical branch. He saw service in the United Kingdom and the Middle East.

WORK IN GERMANY

In March, 1946, he relinquished his commission as a flight lieutenant and there was nothing recorded to his detriment. In June, 1946, he became a radio instructor and later that year he was appointed an assistant signals officer in the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation in London.

In January, 1947, he was promoted signals officer and in January, 1949, he was put in charge of signals at Prestwick Airport. In November, 1951, at his own request he was seconded to the Control Commission in Germany. Later he was transferred to the War Office as senior intelligence officer in the Scientific and Technical Intelligence Branch.

In April, 1956, Bossard was transferred to the Ministry of Defence and was incorporated in the Overseas Liaison Branch of the Joint Intelligence Bureau. He continued in that appointment at the British Embassy in Bonn and was classified as an attaché.

In December, 1958, Bossard returned to Britain and continued in similar work. In January, 1960, he was transferred to the

Ordnance Weapons Research and Development Division of the Ministry of Aviation as a Grade I engineer.

The Lord Chief Justice:—Do you accept that he received £5,000?

Superintendent:—I would say unquestionably that it is well in excess of £5,000.

OWN ADMISSIONS

Mr. Edward Gardner, Q.C., for the defence, said Bossard had displayed frankness and had cooperated with the investigating officers from the moment he was questioned. The first four counts in the indictment were based entirely on admissions the defendant had made. Had he chosen to remain silent it was most unlikely that he would have faced more than the one charge of recording information which might be useful to an enemy.

Counsel asked the Court to take into consideration Bossard's background and the reason why he became a spy. His mother was a housekeeper in modest circumstances. His father died before he was born. Educated at a village school in Lincolnshire, he became an assistant in a bicycle and radio shop. At the age of 20 on his own initiative he went to Munich in order to gain technical training in wireless.

On his return to Britain at the age of 21 he obtained a watch by false pretences. He was brought before the court at King's Lynn. "I am instructed that before being sentenced Bossard told the chairman of the bench: 'I shall do nothing of this sort again.' Until 1961 he was faithful to that promise."

"STOCKBROKER" AREA

In March, 1956, it came to the notice of the authorities while Bossard was in Germany that he had a criminal conviction in 1934. Asked why he had not mentioned that fact during a security interrogation, he replied, quite frankly, that that was something he had put right behind him. That explanation was accepted and shortly afterwards he was promoted to Engineer Grade I.

Mr. Gardner said that Bossard did not become a spy for any love of Russia or the Communists. At no time did he desire to help a potential enemy. He agreed to give information to the Russians because of the intolerable pressure of financial difficulties.

While serving in Germany Bossard had many privileges, including a free house, and free lighting and other perquisites. At the time he was earning £1,700 a year and his son was at a public school. He was earning the equivalent of £5,000 a year. When he returned to England in 1958 Bossard had saved £1,800. He used some of that to buy a house in an expensive area which might well be described as "stockbroker country."

LOYALTY NUMBERED

The mortgage payments were a constant strain on his resources and they contributed to his financial downfall. At the time he was running a Mercedes car and soon Bossard found himself heavily committed with hire-purchase debts. He raised a second mortgage of £2,000 on his house and began raising bank loans by moving from one bank to another.

Finally, he fell into the hands of money-lenders. By 1960 his life had become a perpetual financial nightmare. In the middle of this crisis Bossard met the Russian agent in a public house off Piccadilly.

"In my submission this is a man of high intelligence who has built himself up by his own efforts from a modest beginning as a shop assistant to the rank of attaché at the Bonn embassy with specialist activities and a staff of four, one of them a lieutenant-colonel. He follows no political ideology. He had no fanaticism to provoke him to espionage."

Although his acts were clearly those of a spy, he did what he did from a pathetic weakness of character rather than from any inclination towards treachery. His need for money in order to sustain his way of life numbered his loyalty and conscience.

Bossard's solicitor, Mr. Victor Lissack, said later that there would be no appeal.

10-YEAR SENTENCE ON SERGEANT

A desperate financial situation led a superintending clerk in the Ministry of Defence to "dabble in the forbidden black market where secrets are bought and sold", it was claimed when Staff Sergeant Percy Sidney Allen, aged 33, followed Frank Clifton Bossard into the dock at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on three counts concerning handing over secret defence documents to representatives of Middle East countries. The two cases were not connected.

The Lord Chief Justice said he found it "peculiarly difficult" to know what to do about Allen. He had had an exemplary career in the Army, yet had pleaded guilty to a gross breach of trust, betraying both the Service and the country for money.

"I say difficult because it is not a classic case of blackmail or of large sums being offered but of a man who deliberately started hawking round documents of which he was the custodian... The only things that can be said in your favour are that you have chosen to make a full disclosure and that, unlike people sometimes in your position, you may not have fully appreciated how valuable these documents were and how wrong it was for you to show them to anyone."

SOLD FOR £65

In passing sentence—concurrent terms of 10 years on the first two counts and five on the third—Lord Parker said: "Granted that you were in a tight corner financially, you know full well you have to be punished and punished in such a way that will deter anyone else in your position from doing anything of the same sort."

The charges against Allen, of Erith Road, Belvedere, Kent, were that on February 14, March 13, and March 16, 1965, respectively, for a purpose prejudicial to the safety and interest of the state, he did communicate to another person information calculated to be or which might be or was intended to be directly or indirectly useful to an enemy.

Outlining the prosecution case, Sir Elwyn Jones, Q.C., Attorney General, said Allen had sold the documents to Middle Eastern embassies for £65. He was arrested on March 16 near Northumberland Avenue in the company of a Major Abdul Hafidh Khazal Al-Abbasi, Assistant Military Attaché of the Iraq Embassy in London, with whom he had exchanged envelopes containing Ministry of Defence files. Major Al-Abbasi had also given Allen a white envelope containing a £10 note.

HEAVILY IN DEBT

Sir Elwyn Jones said Major Al-Abbasi was entitled to diplomatic immunity and was released. In a statement, Allen had made it clear that he was offering information to Middle Eastern embassies for money. Allen left the Army in 1952 after serving two years' national service and reenlisted the following year on a 22-year engagement.

In March, 1964, he was appointed to the Directorate of Land-Air Warfare at the Ministry of Defence, Army Department, and earlier this year the security authorities

decided that his behaviour called for investigation.

Allen was responsible for the register of documents of a classification of "top secret" or above. In his statement, Allen said that at the beginning of last December his wife entered hospital and he had to look after four young children.

He took them to his wife's mother at Caerphilly until Christmas, when he brought them home shortly after his wife's discharge from hospital. "All the additional expenses at the time, with travelling, extra meals, and paying for the children's keep, put me heavily in debt."

The statement went on to tell how, in the middle of February, Allen was "desperate for money" and the only way he could see of obtaining any was by using the top secret documents. He telephoned the Iraq Embassy from a public call box in a corridor at the War Office. Later he was also in touch with a Major Kamel of the Military Attaché's office at the United Arab Republic Embassy, in Park Lane, Mayfair.

DREAMS CAME TRUE

Defending counsel, Mr. W. Mars-Jones, Q.C., said there was no deliberate intention to do harm to Britain. Allen became obsessed with the idea that his wife was shortly going to die.

"He has on several occasions in his life had premonitory dreams in which someone near and dear to him has died. These dreams have come true with some regularity. He became troubled by these dreams and got into such a state of desperation that he would have done anything to avoid having any quarrel with his wife."

By February he had acquired information that there were foreign embassies who would be interested in buying secrets. "Ironically enough, he acquired that information in the course of a security lecture delivered towards the end of last year." It was only when he found himself in a desperate situation that the thought entered his mind for the first time, and it was only after a "considerable" battle that he succumbed.

GRAVE MISTAKE

"You may think it was the action of a pretty desperate man to do what he did—to telephone from a public box within the Ministry of Defence, to have gone openly into the embassy, to have taken out documents in brown O.H.M.S. envelopes with no other concealment than putting them under his coat and knowing that he might at any moment be checked."

Allen had intended that this should be a solitary incursion into this black market, believing that he could get enough money from one document to solve his difficulties. At the outset he had named the price of £70, which he calculated would enable him to get out of his immediate difficulties. The price paid was appreciably less and it might be that it was a grave mistake on his part to indicate that he wanted that sum urgently.

"He finally decided that he would try to break off this association. According to my instructions, that was why he finally took out a list which was unclassified, incomplete and which he would not have to account for and would not have to receive back from the persons he was dealing with. At that moment he was arrested, having found himself in a desperate situation, he thought it was a short cut but it turned out to be a very long and difficult way round."

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
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British Spy Scandal Stirs New Security Shakeup

LONDON (AP) — Another shakeup was under way in Britain's security services today following the confession of a former high-level intelligence officer that he was a double agent who sold rocket secrets to the Russians.

The man in charge of the shakeup is George Wigg, who exposed the Profumo scandal in 1963. Wigg holds the sinecure post of paymaster general in Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Cabinet; in Whitehall they call him "spymaster general."

His first task, informed sources reported, has been to strengthen the system of screening government employees with access to secrets.

The system has been rehashed repeatedly in the wake of spy scandals over the last five years. But rocket spy Frank Bossard, an obvious security risk by usual standards, was able to operate undetected for nearly four years in the British Defense Ministry.

Gets 21 Years

Bossard, 52, was sentenced to 21 years in prison at Old Bailey Central Criminal Court Monday after pleading guilty to four charges of selling secrets to the Russians and one of recording secret documents.

In a second and unconnected trial Monday, an army sergeant, Percy Sidney Allen, 33, was jailed for 10 years on three charges of selling military information to Arab states.

Allen was small fry. Intelligence men rate Bossard as the

most dangerous British-born spy since George Blake, another double agent now serving the record British sentence for espionage of 42 years.

Critics of Britain's security system were asking how Bossard was allowed access to secret information when his whole history raised danger signals.

Concealed Jail Record

He served a six-month jail term in 1934 on 10 charges of check fraud. Part of his defense was that he had gotten involved with the Nazi movement in Germany and it cost him his job.

He concealed his jail record on joining the air force in World War II and on joining the intelligence service after the war. It came to light in 1956. He said he had forgotten about it and was allowed to continue in intelligence.

In more than 10 years with British intelligence in Germany, part of the time as an attache in the British Embassy in Bonn, he had a reputation for high living.

Was Section Chief

In 1958, he took charge of a section of the Defense Ministry's joint intelligence bureau, lived lavishly, and soon was in trouble with moneylenders. By the time he started spying in 1961, he was supervising advanced rocket systems in the Ministry of Aviation.

Bossard said he turned to spying because his annual salary of \$7,000 was inadequate and that the Russians paid him only about \$14,000.

But security men believe his debts to moneylenders may have been a form of cover and that Bossard may have big money salted away in foreign banks.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date _____

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 13 1965

MAY 11 1965

Tolson _____
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British Spy for Russia Sentenced to 21 Years

By Flora Lewis

The Washington Post Foreign Service
LONDON, May 10—A 52-year-old government engineer was sentenced today to 21 years in prison for selling rocket secrets to Russia during the last four years.

As soon as his case was over, a 33-year-old army sergeant named Percy Allen pleaded guilty in the same Old Bailey courtroom to charges of selling defense secrets to the Iraqis. His trial will continue Tuesday.

Both acted purely for money—no love of ideology, women or intrigue. But their statements gave courtroom documentation of the gimmickry of a dozen recent spy novels, and their cases have provoked major changes in Britain's security procedures.

Prime Minister Wilson, who ordered investigation of how Britain's famed Secret Services work as soon as the cases broke, announced the changes in Parliament today.

Security Tightened

The main innovations announced were: Tightening of investigation procedure on people given access to top secrets, standardizing varieties in the procedure that existed in different ministries, and permitting the top-level Security Commission to go to work as soon as a breach was suspected—instead of the previous rule requiring it to wait until after a trial had been held.

The plans to revamp the security system go back to disclosures in the Profumo affair of 1963. It was revealed that the then Prime Minister Harold Macmillan had not been told his War Minister, John Profumo, was arousing security suspicions.

There were suggestions recently that the reorganization should be drastic—merging the main Secret Services under a single head who would be publicly named on the CIA model. But this has been turned down. Government sources said privately that the heads of M.I. 5

(counter-espionage) and M.I. 6 (espionage) were retiring soon and would be replaced, but that their successors had not yet been chosen and anyway would not be named.

The theory here is that Britain just does not do the sort of thing that Secret Services do, so nothing is ever said publicly about the people who run them. It was reported, however, that Ian Fleming fibbed a little in naming James Bond's boss at the head of M.I. 5 as "M."

Apparently, he is really called "C" in the service jargon.

The fact that such people do exist, despite the theory, is of course widely known.

Many details of how they caught the latest spies came out in court.

Relieved by Arrest

The most important case was that of Frank Clifton Bossard, who worked in the Ministry of Aviation on rocket development.

The judge who sentenced him to 21 years said this was only because of his advanced age and his contrite cooperation once he was caught. In fact, as the defense lawyer pointed out, the four important charges of the five on which he was convicted could never have been sustained without his full confession.

Bossard made clear that it was actually a relief when the Secret Service burst in on him in a Bloomsbury hotel room, where he was photographing secret documents for transmission. He had been living with terror too long.

He had started out with little, and worked his way up in engineering, and for a spell in British intelligence. Stationed in Germany in the late '50s, he had had a taste of the good life on the easy—a rent-free six-bedroom house, free servants and telephone status.

When he came back to England at the end of the decade, his salary would not stretch

within a mile of the tastes he and his family had acquired.

One day he met a friendly stranger in a pub. They met a few more times, until the stranger disclosed himself as a Russian agent.

"I never told him, but he seemed to know what I did," Bossard told the court. And "he" gave Bossard \$600 and said what was wanted.

From then on, Bossard had no further contact with the Russians. But he got regular instructions, at specified sites in old trees, under benches, at the foot of posts around the countryside, and by Moscow Radio.

The radio code was a simple one. He was to listen two days a week to Moscow's shortwave broadcast and when a certain tune, Moscow Nights, was played, it meant "carry on, all is well." He deposited his film of secret documents where he was told, and found his money where it was promised.

Says He Got \$15,000.

Bossard said he got a total of \$15,000 for his deliveries. British agents who testified said they thought it was probably a good bit more.

The first clue to his existence, it was said, came from British counter-agents who discovered the Russians were learning things they ought not to know. Little by little, the track was narrowed; Bossard was the one man in his division who took inexplicably long lunch hours.

He was quietly followed, and it turned out that he went to a railway station to pick up a bag, took a hotel room under a false name, spent a few hours there alone, and then went back to work. The bag was found to contain photographic equipment.

London newspapers reported that the British were not quite ready to arrest him on the evidence they had, but decided they absolutely must pounce when he took a par-

The Washington Post and Times Herald **A14**
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The New Leader _____
NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 14 1965
People's World _____
Date _____

MAY 11 1965

curtly sensitive document involving American secrets on one of his lonely appointments to a sleazy hotel.

The story rings true since the arrest was based on a relatively lesser charge, and the serious charges were entered later after his interrogation.

The niceties of his communications system were worthy of a professional imagination on how spies operate. His attitude on arrest showed fantasy can be real nightmare. His lawyer said he would not appeal.

Needed Money Quickly

The story of Allen was simpler, yet somehow more extraordinary. His wife had gone to a hospital for cancer tests, which turned out negative, but he did not know that and grew desperate for money. It occurred to him that he could

get it quickly by selling a batch of secrets from the Defense Ministry where he worked.

Allen said he turned to the telephone directory, ran down the list of embassies until he hit a likely one, and called from a pay booth in the Defense Ministry. An appointment was made, he got \$28, and thought that was that. But then came pressure for more information, and then arrest.

According to London scuttlebutt, the Iraqis sold what they got from him to the Egyptians, and the Egyptians decided they could do without a wholesaler and approached the man directly.

With so much of secretive operations spread out in public, even though the name of Britain's opposite number to John McCone is not to be revealed, the biggest mystery re-

mained as usual on the other side.

Nobody here seems to know, of if they do they won't hazard a hint, what the Russians wanted with British rocket secrets when Moscow's own business in that field is flourishing.

Tolson _____
 Belmont ✓
 Mohr _____
 DeLoach ✓
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan ✓
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Briton Draws 21 Years for Selling Secrets

LONDON (AP)—Britain's Central Criminal Court sentenced a 52-year-old engineer in the Aviation Ministry to 21 years in prison today for selling British guided missile secrets to the Russians.

Frank C. Bossard pleaded guilty in the Old Bailey Court to five charges under the Official Secrets Act. He was liable to a maximum sentence of 70 years, 14 years on each count.

Signed Confession

Sir Frederick Elwyn Jones, the attorney general, said Bossard had signed a confession claiming the Russians paid him only \$14,000 from 1961 until he was arrested March 15 by special intelligence agents in a London hotel.

At the time of his arrest, Bossard was making \$7,000 a year as an official in the Aviation Ministry's Guided Weapons Division.

Sir Frederick said Bossard, a former attache at the British embassy in Bonn, claimed he was approached in a London bar in 1961 by a man representing himself as a Soviet embassy official. The man suggested he could help Bossard financially in return for intelligence information, and other meetings were arranged.

Bossard Explains

Bossard said he received 200 pounds (\$360) from the agent as a starter—"and in view of my desperate financial straits, I accepted the 200 pounds and agreed to supply information."

Bossard said his usual method was to select guided weapons files at his office and then take them to a hotel room and photograph suitable extracts during my lunch period.

The hearing before the lord chief justice, Lord Parker, lasted less than two hours.

file 5/mt
165-69405

W. A. Jones
12/11/61
L. J. Smith

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
 The Washington Daily News _____
 The Evening Star A4 _____
 New York Herald Tribune _____
 New York Journal-American _____
 New York Daily News _____
 New York Post _____
 The New York Times _____
 The Baltimore Sun _____
 The Worker _____
 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____
 Date _____

65-69405-A
NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 13 1965

MAY 10 1965

51

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

INQUIRY INTO SECURITY BREACHES

BOSSARD CASE LOOPHOLES TO BE CLOSED

INVESTIGATION BY COMMISSION AT EARLIER STAGE

From Our Political Correspondent

After Bossard and Allen had been sentenced on secrets charges at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, Mr. Wilson announced to the Commons that he had asked the Security Commission to investigate the circumstances in which the breaches of security occurred in the public service and to advise whether any change in security arrangements was necessary or desirable.

Mr. Wilson also explained that a security loophole revealed by the two cases is being closed. Procedure would be altered so that suspected cases of espionage or breaches of official secrets could be referred for investigation to the Security Commission before the trial and the court's decision.

In the Bossard and Allen cases the promised parliamentary announcement of a reference to the commission, set up last year, could not be made because it might have prejudiced fair trials. But to delay the activation of the commission until a case was no longer sub judice might mean that the trail went cold (to adopt Sir Alec Douglas-Home's expression).

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE TIMES

Page 12

London, England

Date: 5/11/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: FRANK CLIFTON
BOSSARD

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

16 MAY 27 1965

4 MAY 24 1965

ACTION TAKEN

In future, therefore, where the Government are satisfied or have good reason to think that a security breach has occurred, there will be no announcement of the reference to Parliament. In each case, however, the Opposition Leader will be informed before a reference is made.

Since the commission could not be activated for Bossard and Allen, Mr. Wilson said as soon as the arrests were made and there was prima facie evidence of a breach of security he decided there should be a preliminary inquiry within the Government service.

A committee of senior officials, under Sir Laurence Helsby, Head of the Home Civil Service, examined the two cases and investigated weaknesses in the two Government departments concerned. Action had already been taken, Mr. Wilson added, on their report.

It is understood that the investigation committee discovered that departments have been working to different security rules. That has now been corrected and there have also been some improvements made in the system of "positive vetting"—that is, the method of initiating inquiries into the record of civil servants who are to be placed in "sensitive" posts. Apparently in future the positive vetting procedure will be applied in more cases than hitherto.

RETIREMENT DENIAL

The specific changes will be examined by Lord Justice Winn, Lord Normanbrook, and Sir Caspar John, who form the Security Commission. Mr. Wilson now awaits their report to see whether his decisions are approved, or whether they may be considered to have gone too far.

Mr. Wilson was ready to reply in the House to questions on two issues that did not in the end arise. First, he would have denied a weekend report that the head of the security service is being replaced. No proposal of that kind has come before him, and the present officer has not yet reached retirement age. It is possible that he will be asked to continue in the post beyond the normal retiring limit.

Secondly, Mr. Wilson would have satisfied growing Opposition interest in the security duties of Mr. Wigg, Paymaster General. There has never been reason for doubt about Mr. Wigg's security role.

The Times stated on October 20, 1964, when he was appointed, that he would be Mr. Wilson's adviser on ad hoc defence subjects, including security. Mr. Wigg's security interests will be those referred to him by the Prime Minister, with whom issues of security finally lie.

KEEPING IN TOUCH

Mr. Wilson is known to have rather hoped for a chance to pay tribute to Mr. Wigg's early reports to 10 Downing Street on the Bossard and Allen cases. It appears that Mr. Wigg assists Mr. Wilson by keeping in constant touch with the head and deputy head of security and has the duty of ensuring that Mr. Wilson is kept informed. This arrangement illustrates Mr. Wilson's determination not to be caught without full knowledge, as (he would say) Mr. Macmillan was.

Apart from Mr. Wigg's special role, ministerial responsibility for Government security remains unchanged. The Home Secretary is responsible for the operations of the security services; each senior Minister has personal responsibility for the security of his department; and the Prime Minister bears ultimate responsibility as the political head of the security service.

BOSSARD'S PRISON RECORD KNOWN

Espionage sentences totalling 31 years' imprisonment were imposed by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Parker of Waddington, on two men at the Central Criminal Court in London yesterday. Both were said to have sold secrets to foreign agents in Britain because they were in financial difficulties.

Frank Clifton Bossard, aged 52, a £2,725-a-year guided weapons expert, was gaoled for 21 years after he had admitted selling Ministry of Aviation secrets to the Russians for upwards of £5,000.

It was disclosed that Bossard had received a prison sentence when he was 21 years old and that soon after this was discovered by the authorities in 1956 he was promoted. The sentence was six months' hard labour at King's Lynn, Norfolk, in 1934, for false pretences, nine other cases of false pretences being taken into consideration.

Staff Sergeant Percy Sidney Allen, aged 33, a superintending clerk at the Ministry of Defence, Army Department, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. The Attorney General had told the court that Allen had sold documents to Middle Eastern countries for £65.

There was no connexion between the two cases. Parts of both were heard *in camera*. When both men had been dealt with, Lord Parker said: "It is no part of my duty to consider how it came about that these two men were able to do what they did, but once they did I think all those concerned with bringing them to justice ought to be congratulated."

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

21- & 10-YEAR SENTENCES ON TWO SPIES

DAILY TELEGRAPH REPORTER

BEFORE Mr. Wilson announced strengthened security arrangements to the House of Commons yesterday, the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Parker, sentenced two British spies at the Old Bailey.

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, 52, a Ministry of Aviation guided missiles engineer, was gaoled for 21 years after admitting receiving £5,000 from the Russians over four years.

STAFF SGT. PERCY ALLEN, 33, a superintending clerk at the Ministry of Defence, Army Dept., was sentenced to 10 years for selling secrets to Iraq and the United Arab Republic for £65.

Bossard had been photographing secret documents to which he had access since December, 1961, and selling them. He was caught red-handed last March.

Financial burdens

He turned traitor when he found himself beset by the heavy financial burdens of an expensive house in Surrey and a big car. Bossard went to moneylenders and his personal crisis was at its height when he met a Russian agent and became a spy.

Allen was responsible for the custody and processing of all top secret documents in his office.

He, too, became desperate for money and began to hawk secret information around Middle East embassies. Until then, he had had an exemplary military career.

After the cases Lord Parker commented: "It is no part of my duty to consider how it came about that these two men were able to do what they did."

"But once they had, I think all those concerned in bringing them to justice ought to be congratulated."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

DAILY TELEGRAPH

Page 1

London, England

Date: 5/11/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: **FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD**

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: **London**

☐ Being Investigated

65-69405-A
NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 27 1965

64 MAY 27 1965

arbo ✓
Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
DeLoach ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
Felt ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

SD 04
VERY URGENT 5-10-65
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT, LONDON NO. 243

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, ESPIONAGE - RUSIA

REBUAIRTEL APRIL 14 LAST.

BOSSARD TODAY PLEADED GUILTY TO ONE CHARGE OF RECORDING
INFORMATION PREJUDICIAL TO SAFETY OR INTERESTS OF STATE,
SENTENCED TO 14 YEARS, AND FOUR CHARGES OF COMMUNICATING
INFORMATION, SENTENCED SEVEN YEARS EACH, CONCURRENTLY,
WITH THE SEVEN YEARS TO RUN CONSECUTIVELY WITH THE 14
YEARS FOR TOTAL SENTENCE 21 YEARS.

CHARLES. W. BATES

RECEIVED: 10:20 AM HL

REC-50

EX-101

65-69405-4
25 MAY 11 1965

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC-MR. SULLIVAN
3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

MAY 17 1965



Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 5/10/65

This relates to information from one of our highly confidential live informants, which information we furnished to the British.

The British arrested Frank Clifton Bossard 3/15/65 and attached shows he pleaded guilty and was given 21-year sentence.


LML:CSH 

~~SECRET~~

5010-108-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-02-2012

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/21/65

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (65-1022) (RUC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

nir

ReButel 5/20/65 and Phoenix radiogram to Bureau
5/21/65.

Enclosed is a letterhead memorandum, of which
there are an original and five copies, covering interview
with [redacted] at Ghost Ranch Lodge, Tucson,
Arizona, by Agents [redacted] and KERMIT F.
JOHNSON on 5/21/65.

b6
b7C

cc of letter and see lhm
Legal London by R/S, 5-7
info and action 5-27-65. LHM/wls.
You may furnish sec
lhm to [redacted]

REC-10 69405-5

10 MAY 24 1965

b1
b3

EX 105

ENCLOSURE (RAM)

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 6)
- 1 - Phoenix

KFJ:jph
(3)

SOVIET SECTION

70 MAY 28 1965

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
May 21, 1965

Re: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD

residence

2/7/71
ENG
[redacted] said he does not recall the name of FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD but recalls an incident which happened just before Dunkirk when [redacted] for the Admiralty Signal Establishment at Portsmouth, which involved a civilian employee who may be BOSSARD. The immediate superior of this civilian employee was [redacted] who came to [redacted] with a request from this employee for three days leave. [redacted] said due to the seriousness of the wartime conditions at that establishment during that period, it was out of the question to grant such request so he denied the leave. The employee took off without leave. On the return of this employee, [redacted] ordered the man back to the signal school with the recommendation that he be immediately dismissed.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said shortly thereafter, he learned that this employee had entered the British Air Force.

b6
b7C

[redacted] said this is the only incident he can now recall wherein there would have been a notation in the file of the employee that he was to be dismissed.

[redacted] said he feels certain [redacted] would be able to say whether that employee was BOSSARD. [redacted] is currently connected with the Decca Navigator Company, Ltd., of London and his whereabouts could be obtained from [redacted] at Decca House, 9 Albert Embankment, London SW 1.

b6
b7C

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854 SEP 21, 1970

ENCLOSURE

65-69405-5

MAY 22, 1965

CODE

CABLEGRAM

DEFERRED

1 - Mr. Linton

TO LEGAT LONDON

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

REURCAB MAY TWENTY LAST.

[REDACTED] INTERVIEWED MAY TWENTY-ONE LAST,
TUCSON, ARIZONA, AND CANNOT RECALL SUBJECT BY NAME. ONLY
THING HE CAN REMEMBER CONCERNING ANYONE IN WHOSE FILE THERE
MAY HAVE BEEN NOTATION FOR DISMISSAL CONCERNS CIVILIAN
EMPLOYEE OF THE ADMIRALTY PRIOR TO DUNKIRK WHO MAY HAVE BEEN
IDENTICAL WITH BOSSARD. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AT PORTSMOUTH. QUOTE [REDACTED] UNQUOTE [REDACTED]
IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR OF THIS CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE, TOLD [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] THE EMPLOYEE ASKED FOR THREE DAY LEAVE WHICH [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] DENIED. THE EMPLOYEE TOOK OFF WITHOUT LEAVE. ON HIS
RETURN, HE WAS ORDERED BY [REDACTED] BACK TO THE SIGNAL
SCHOOL WITH RECOMMENDATION FOR HIS IMMEDIATE DISMISSAL.

[REDACTED] SAID THIS MAY HAVE BEEN BOSSARD AND ONE WAY OF
DETERMINING WHETHER IDENTICAL WOULD BE TO CHECK BOSSARD'S
RECORD IN THE ARMED SERVICES BECAUSE AFTER THIS INCIDENT

VIA CABLEGRAM

DML:CHS (4)

Foreign Liaison Unit (detached)

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

19 MAY 25 1965

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REC-18

EX 105

65-69405-6

50

Cablegram to London
FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD

THE EMPLOYEE LATER ENTERED BRITISH AIR FORCE. [] WOULD
KNOW FOR CERTAIN WHETHER BOSSARD WAS THE MAN INVOLVED THIS
INCIDENT. [] PRESENT LOCATION CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
[] DECCA NAVIGATOR CO., LT., DECCA
HOUSE, NINE ALBERT EMBANKMENT LONDON SW1.

b6
b7C

250

INT.	250
ENC.	RPT
CHK.	RPT
FILED	RPT
TYPED	
LOGGED	RPT

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-02-2012

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

1 Mr. Linton'

PLAINTEXT

5-20-65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

DEFERRED

MAY 20 1965

TELETYPE

TO SAC PHOENIX **EX 105 REC-18**
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (65-69405) - 7

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA,

BOSSARD, AFTER GUILTY PLEA WAS SENTENCED TO TWENTY ONE YEARS
MAY TEN LAST, LONDON, ENGLAND.

(S)

(S)

ONE

RECALLS SUBJECT LEFT SIGNAL SCHOOL

HURRIEDLY, HE MENTIONED THIS TO SUBJECT'S SUPERIOR AT THE TIME,

AND WAS TOLD "DON'T TALK ABOUT BOSSARD,

HE IS A THOROUGHLY BAD LOT." PRESENTLY AT GHOST
RANCH LODGE, POST OFFICE BOX FIVE SIX NINE FIVE, TUCSON, ARIZONA,
TELEPHONE SIX ZERO TWO DASH SIX TWO FOUR DASH EIGHT TWO SIX ONE
UNTIL JUNE THREE NEXT.

(S) REQUESTS EXPEDITE INTERVIEW WITH

AS TO REASON FOR SUBJECT'S DISMISSAL AT SIGNAL SCHOOL. SUTEL OR

RADIOGRAM RESULTS OF INTERVIEW AND FOLLOW WITH DETAILS IN LHM.

COPIES DESTROYED

LML:gow (3) 854 Str 21 1970,

NOGE: Current address for furnished by SAC, Schmit
5-20-65. Teletype and reply by teletype necessary since Legat, Lond
has requested Bureau reply by cable.

~~SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~SECRET~~

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-02-2012

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SD 03

URGENT 5-20-65

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, LONDON NO. 249

65-69405

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, ESPIONAGE - R.

(S)

(S)

(S)

ONE [REDACTED] RECALLS

SUBJECT LEFT SIGNAL SCHOOL HURRIEDLY. HE MENTIONED THIS TO
SUBJECT'S SUPERIOR AT THE TIME, [REDACTED] AND WAS
TOLD "DON'T TALK ABOUT BOSSARD. HE IS A THOROUGHLY BAD LOT."

TELEPHONE [REDACTED]

PRIVATE

ADDRESS [REDACTED]

(S)

REQUESTS URGENT EXPEDITE INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED]
AS TO REASON FOR SUBJECTS DISMISSAL AT SIGNAL SCHOOL.
PLEASE REPLY.

1

CHARLES W. BATES

RECEIVED: 7:29 AM HL

Xerox copy sent to NY by R/S, 07 Joints
5-20-65, PM 2/10/65
Rem: R/S call to SAC Schmidt from Mr. H.A. Brannigan today.
Xerox of 5-27-65 newspaper clipping attached for background.
Sualet w/PHM if interview in Legation & Bureau will
send paper in reply to attached, additional background
Re Subject located in your file [REDACTED]

REC-18

65-69405-7
8 MAY 25 1965

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

EX 105

N.

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 21 1965

TELETYPE

FBI PHOENIX

218 PM URGENT 5-21-65 LYH

TO DIRECTOR 65-69405

FROM PHOENIX 65-1022 2 PAGES

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

REBUTEL FIVE TWENTY SIXTYFIVE.

[REDACTED] CANNOT RECALL SUBJECT BY

NAME BUT ONLY (THING HE CAN REMEMBER CONCERNING ANYONE IN
WHOSE FILE THERE MAY HAVE BEEN A NOTATION FOR DISMISSAL
CONCERNS A CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE OF THE ADMIRALTY PRIOR TO
DUNKIRK WHO MAY HAVE BEEN IDENTICAL WITH BOSSARD,

[REDACTED] IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR OF (THIS CIVILIAN EMPLOYEE,

TOLD [REDACTED] (THE MAN WAS ASKING FOR THREE DAYS LEAVE

WHICH [REDACTED] DENIED. THE EMPLOYEE TOOK OFF WITHOUT

LEAVE. ON HIS RETURN, HE WAS ORDERED BY [REDACTED] BACK

TO THE SIGNAL SCHOOL WITH A RECOMMENDATION FOR HIS IMMEDIATE

DISMISSAL. [REDACTED] SAID (THIS MAY HAVE BEEN BOSSARD

AND ONE WAY OF DETERMINING WHETHER IDENTICAL WOULD BE TO

CHECK BOSSARD'S RECORD IN THE ARMED SERVICES BECAUSE AFTER

THIS INCIDENT THE EMPLOYEE LATER ENTERED THE BRITISH AIR

END PAGE ONE

69 MAY 27 1965

See Cablegram to London 5/22/65 LML:cls
with above info

b6
b7C

t

69405-8

21 MAY 25 1965

b6
b7C

5. [Signature]

PX 65-1022

PAGE 2

FORCE. [REDACTED] WOULD KNOW FOR CERTAIN WHETHER BOSSARD WAS THE MAN
INVOLVED THIS INCIDENT. [REDACTED] PRESENT LOCATION CAN BE
OBTAINED FROM [REDACTED] DECCA NAVIGATOR.

b6
b7C

END

SXC

FBI WASH DC

P

7/18/51 2 511

11 12 7

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

*Referred
Eg. [unclear]
Sp. [unclear]*

SHOULD a man be automatically barred from secret work if the security authorities discover that he committed a minor crime 10 years ago even though he has gone straight ever since?

Or should the normal humanitarian principle of giving a man a fair chance put his past behind him apply just as it would in most other jobs?

These questions have been thrown up by an inquiry into the case of Frank Clifton Bossard, who was convicted yesterday of spying for Russia.

The high-level civil servants led by Sir Laurence Milesby, who carried out the inquiry for the Prime

by Chapman Pincher

Minister as soon as Bossard's treachery was suspected, have been unable to agree on how they should be answered.

And their dilemma between ruthless regard for national security and concern for personal liberty may well give rise to heated argument in Parliament.

Searching

The dilemma arises because War Office security men discovered that Bossard had been jailed for six months when they subjected him to the full investigation known as "Positive Vetting" before promoting him to a Top Secret Intelligence job in Germany in 1956.

Bossard had omitted to mention this when he filled up the searching questionnaire which is the first stage

of the vetting procedure. It came to light when the investigators visited Norfolk and found that in 1933 when Bossard was 21 he went to prison for six months for buying watches with worthless cheques and selling them in pawnshops.

A witness at his trial also claimed that he had been in charge of Nazi propaganda.

When faced with this, Bossard claimed that his distant past was something he had put right out of his mind. The War Office authorities accepted his explanation and promoted him.

They still claim that they were justified. Bossard, then 44, had served more than five years in the R.A.F. leaving with a good character and the rank of flight lieutenant. He had given adequate service for six more years in Whitehall.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

DAILY EXPRESS

Page 10

London; England

Date: 5/11/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

☐ Being Investigated

65-67405-A-
NOT RECORDED
133 JUN 7 1965

60 JUN 7 1965

For two surprising reasons the security men in the Aviation Ministry where Bossard did his spying, never knew about Bossard's records until he was suspected.

Firstly, though he dealt with papers marked SECRET every day, he was never re-vetted there.

The regulations state that only TOP SECRET workers need be fully vetted and he never had access to TOP SECRET papers.

Intimate

Secondly, the file containing the results of Bossard's Positive Vetting in 1956 was never passed to the Aviation Ministry.

The regulations insist that the intimate details exposed by Positive Vetting are so confidential that only those officials who need to see them may do so.

As Bossard was no longer a case for Positive Vetting

the Aviation Ministry security men had no right to call for his War Office file.

My inquiries show that if they had done so they would not have removed Bossard from secret work.

Weakness

They agree with the War Office men that he was a reasonable risk in view of his record of service since his crime.

The Prime Minister strongly disagrees and con-

siders that the War Office made a bad error of judgment in passing Bossard.

He believes they should have realised that his weakness for easy money could easily show up again.

So Mr. Wilson has ordered a complete overhauling of the Positive Vetting procedure.

The full investigation which costs about £100 per person will be restricted to a smaller number of officials who really need it.

And any criminal record is likely to be a complete bar to secrets work.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

by **FRANK BOSSARD**

As Whitehall re-examines its security, Frank Bossard, the spy who gave away Britain's rocket secrets tells how the Russians hooked him:

I WAS having a drink in the Red Lion off Piccadilly when a voice at my elbow made a joke about my change looking "vintage."

We immediately struck up a conversation about coins. He was a tall fair-haired man of about 30 and I came to know him as "Mr. Gordon."

The subject got around to Germany and I soon was pouring out my problems of living on a reduced income.

He nodded understandingly and told me he had a friend who wanted some translating done. We agreed to a meeting the following day at the Magic Carpet restaurant in King's-road, Chelsea.

That lunch date turned out to be a highly-skilled inquisition and my host departed with almost a detailed breakdown of my financial position.

I had little doubt then about the nature of the "translation" work I would be carrying out.

Our next meeting was over gin and sandwiches in the St. George Hotel, Holland Park.

This time there was no further bluffing. He said: "Have you guessed which organisation I represent" and I said "The Soviets" and he nodded.

Gratitude

There was a brief silence and he explained he was from the Russian Embassy.

He never asked what my job was, but he listed the

nature of the material required. Almost every item referred to matter passing through my hands.

He added that the embassy would pay well and as a token pulled out an envelope and extracted £200.

He had no need to ask if I was willing. I stood there mumbling gratitude like an office boy receiving a bonus.

I walked out clutching my instructions and the £200. I had no intention of carrying out his request. I was going to keep the money. Nobody.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

DAILY SKETCH

Page 8

London, England

Date: 5/13/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: **FRANK BOSSARD**

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

☐ Being Investigated

65-69405-A-

NOT RECORDED

128 JUN 4 1965

UK 7-1965

I thought would be any the wiser. Unfortunately, it never worked out that way. The £200 paid bills, kept the mortgage up to date and stood Eileen and I a meal in the West End.

Desperate

Within six weeks I was again desperate for cash and with the memory of the money-lenders' charges still in my mind I reluctantly decided that I would have to turn to the Russians.

Ever since my arrest I

have searched my memory for evidence indicating the Russians' interest in me prior to that approach in the public house in July, 1961.

The actions of one woman still stand out as being clouded with suspicion.

She was blonde, buxom and attractive.

Her pale blue eyes met mine across the crowded tables of the Ministry of Aviation's St Giles Canteen in London.

Suspicious

And I was suddenly aware that I was being watched.

I had noticed her using the canteen on several occasions and her behaviour struck me as rather strange.

It was early in 1961 that it dawned on me that I might be under observation. I glanced across at her. She was in her usual seat and as always she was smartly dressed.

She seemed to anticipate my thoughts and abruptly got up from her table and headed for the door. My suspicions were now aroused and I started to follow her.

Footsteps

Outside, she quickened her pace and made for the main ministry building.

I followed as she started to climb the stairs. I must have been about a flight of stairs behind her and I could hear her footsteps echoing off the floor.

But by the time I reached the first floor she had disappeared.

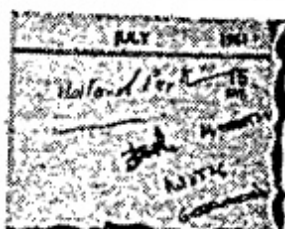
I looked for her in the canteen for several days

afterwards, but never saw her again.

I believe that the Russians first opened their dossier on Frank Bossard in Germany. As I have explained I was at that time interviewing defectors from the East.

No doubt some of them were Russian agents and my name first went back to their Intelligence men via one of the defectors who faced me across a table in Bonn or some German refugee camp.

The Germans no doubt



In Bossard's diary: a meeting with agent "Gordon" at Holland Park.

filled in the gaps. In my opinion they will do anything for money.

I know of cases where highly placed German Government officials have been caught spying and sentenced to only five years. They do not seem to regard the crime as being of great importance.

Problems

This then was the situation when I returned to England.

The Russians must have known of my high standard of living and also the fact that I was about to lose it.

My problems really started from the very day I stepped off the boat.

The difficulties I faced in buying a home were enormous. I was 45 years of age and in the wrong income bracket.

We were searching for a house which would be the equivalent of our German

home, but the prices were well above what I could afford.

We eventually agreed on a house being built in Stoke d'Abernon. The price was just under £8,000.

I had about £1,800 saved on my return, but even with a substantial deposit I still had to make repayments of £54 a month.

Savings

I decided to buy and banked on the fact that I would soon be getting promotion. We still had the furniture to purchase and this quickly disposed of my remaining savings.

I started borrowing from the banks. I took out personal loans and moved from bank to bank. The money disappeared at a frightening rate.

Because of the area we lived in we needed a car so I took out a second mortgage on the house for £1,000. My repayments on the two mortgages were now totalling £80 a month and I just couldn't make ends meet.

I turned to the money-lenders and in no time found I was using one lot of borrowed money to repay another and was steadily plunging deeper and deeper into debt.

Interest

These were some of the moneylenders I became involved with and the amounts and interest I found myself repaying:

1959—D. James, Ltd. Borrowed £540—interest charges £240.

1961—London and Westminster Loan and Discount Co. Ltd. Borrowed £100—interest charges £37.

1962—London and Westminster Loan and Discount Co. Ltd. Borrowed £200—interest charges £60.

1963—Regional Trust Ltd. Borrowed £176—interest charges £75.

1964—London and Westminster Discount Co. Ltd. Borrowed £200—interest charges £76.

Prospects

At this time, 1960-61, nothing seemed to go right.

I was rebuked for a series of minor matters at the office. I forgot simple things, started arriving late and found it difficult to concentrate.

My prospects of promotion seemed to be slipping further away.

I was then with the Directorate of Guided Weapons (Naval), but from the start I did not get on well with the director or with his successor, although I had no trouble with my colleagues.

I was worried over money, my wife's health and my inability to get on with the Director, until I became in a very nervous state.

I went to my local doctor, complaining about pains in my head and

MY WIFE AND I QUARRELLED

neck, and I am sure that my work was getting worse.

The Civil Service is fairly understanding and the standard that it demands is not a very high one, but in June, 1964, my inability to do the work properly had reached such a pitch that the Director called me into his office and told me that he was not prepared to continue to employ me in the Directorate.

I never was happy in this department and in the very first week I made an application for a transfer, and while I was there I made about ten applications in all.

Expense

I became irritable at home and Eileen and I quarrelled over petty matters. I told her the house was too expensive and we should sell it.

There was no solace to be found outside my home and the office. Every way I turned I had to think twice about the expense.

A simple night out in a

public house could become embarrassing if more than three people joined the round. I had to make an excuse and leave because I couldn't afford it.

I tried doing translating work for a German radio magazine, but this raised only £60 in a year.

Selling

I started selling some of my coin collection and for a while this looked hopeful.

Eventually I decided to open a small office for coin transactions in Dryden Chambers, off Oxford-street, London, but after only a few weeks I was not making enough money to pay the rent.

I didn't tell my wife about this venture, because she knew of my inability to handle money.

I was now at my lowest ebb and this is when the Russians acted. Their timing was superb.

THE long line of spies in the public service suggests that the Russians have found an efficient means of discovering and contacting Civil Servants with character defects.

The kind of man or woman who can be turned into a traitor.

Bossard in this instalment of his own story tells of a "buxom blonde" whom he believes was keeping an eye on him on behalf of the Russians.

This story appears to be discounted in Whitehall, and it is difficult to tell whether Bossard is telling the truth or whether he has conjured up this woman in his imagination.

Either way, it is another facet of the case which must be probed by the Special Commission set up by Mr. Harold Wilson.

Bossard also tells how he was hauled over the coals because his financial difficulties were affecting his work.

It seems surprising that the extent of his trouble was not then revealed.

And if it was, that his suitability for secret work was not questioned.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

by FRANK BOSSARD

It was nearly 8.15 and on the windswept station at Cobham, Surrey, I paced up and down among the bowler-hatted commuters. My thoughts were dominated by the task the Russians had paid me to undertake.

I never had been happy with the Ministry of Aviation. I felt I was basically an Intelligence man and I badly wanted to get back into that sort of work. The Soviet approach could provide the opportunity I needed.

My plan was to penetrate their intelligence network in this country. I wanted to run a deception operation against them, get to know some of their operators and then present the evidence to British Intelligence.

It was with these thoughts in mind that I waited for a former colleague with whom I had been associated at the Ministry of Defence.

He was an agent who lived near me at Cobham and we often travelled to town together on the same train.

He eventually turned up to catch his train and we walked apart from waiting passengers. I told him of my plan and asked for the name of the best person to approach.

DELICACY

My friend gave me the name of his chief and then we talked about the idea. But he said that in his opinion the plan would never get past Ministry of Aviation Security.

I thought over his reaction as the train made its way to Waterloo. I had already accepted the Russians' money and as it was a plan of some delicacy I felt there would be little point in taking it any further officially.

The Russians seemed anxious to arrange meet-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

DAILY SKETCH**Page 8****London, England**

Date: 5/14/65
Edition:
Author: *65-69405*
Editor:
Title: **FRANK BOSSARD**

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: **London**
☐ Being Investigated

65-69405-A-
NOT RECORDED
128 JUN 4 1965

56 JUN 9 1965

ings but every time I suggested a date and place they cried off.

As we were clearly so far behind them in the rocket and missile field, I gave them material which in my opinion was not of real importance.

I took the first batch of secrets to my coin office in Dryden Chambers. If there was a moment of decision in this business it was that afternoon in 1961 in that small untidy office.

The traffic noises seemed to die away and the only sounds were the enormously loud clicks as I ar-

Financially, I had no choice, and almost savagely I began to operate the camera.

My hands shook and I probably ruined the first film. My one desire was to get it over with as quickly as possible.

Stage two was comparatively easy. At my meeting with my contact "Mr. Gordon" in Holland Park, in London, he gave me details of two dead letter boxes. One was at the car park at West End-lane, Esher, Surrey, which later fell out of use.

I had to leave information there concerning

something from a dead letter box, the location of which I have forgotten.

I found some developed film and about £300 in cash. The film contained instructions of further dead letter boxes.

It was on a strip of 35 millimetre film about six inches long and was read with the aid of a magnifying glass when held up to the light.

I remember a great feeling of relief when I collected the money. I stopped at a public house somewhere on the way

letter boxes by the months of February, April, June, August, October and December and received instructions and payments in January, May and September, always under the same conditions, that is within half an hour after sunset for material placed by me and within one hour after sunset for my collections.

Spying now had become a commercial proposition.

I selected the documents with more care. The mechanics of passing it in and out went like clockwork and I only can remember one slight hitch.

CONFUSION

In the summer of 1962, due to some confusion over reports, I was instructed by telephone at my home one Sunday morning to go to Cobham Station for a meeting with an individual who would respond to an understood password.

I forgot the exact challenge, but it was something like: "Didn't I meet you in a French village?" I can't recall the name and the answer was "No. In 1961, I was in Lisbon."

I went to the station and outside met a man who was about 5ft. 9in. tall, of medium build and wore heavy horn-rimmed glasses.

He said he was unable to find the parcel I had left the previous night at a dead letter box at East

G.S.		Night - ok		A.M. P.M.	
Feb. F.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.
April - I	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.
May - R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.
June - G.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.	Lyons - use R.

DATES AND CODE FOR RADIO LISTENING.

ranged the equipment. My hands were moist and I was fumbling. I had to stop or I would have mucked it all up.

I sat down on the desk littered with literature of my dying coin business. I knew then that a personal image of myself was also dying that afternoon.

The chromium-plated camera stand glittered in the sunlight, filtering through the dusty window and I moved towards it.

guided weapons on the first Saturday of October, 1961, and again in December of 1961. It had to be left not later than half an hour after sunset.

I subsequently delivered two packages of film there on those dates without finding anything in return. I was by this time again desperate for money.

In January, 1962, on the first Saturday I was instructed, I believe it was by telephone, to collect

home and ordered a large Scotch.

The mere ability to do this without the constant nagging thought of debts and repayments was an exhilarating experience. The film specified the dead letter boxes and when I used them I received periodical instructions which were left in these hiding places for me to pick up.

I left parcels of information at these dead

Clendon, Surrey, but I explained in detail where I had left it and he presumably found it, because I heard nothing further.

Since the initial meeting with Mr. Gordon, this was the only personal contact I had with the Russians.

During this period I realised the use of Dryden Chambers for photographing documents easily could lead to discovery, so later that year I started using hotels in the London area.

CHANGED

I booked in under various names and used them at lunchtimes for a couple of hours.

Often the instructions contained suggestions for a meeting somewhere in Europe.

This year they suggested meetings in Paris, Brussels or Vienna, or any place nominated by me.

From time to time the dead letter boxes changed. I received my last list in January, 1965. I picked it up at the Blackheath hiding place.

The Russians also solved the problem of the time gap between DLB instructions. This was a warning system of changed directions.

I was required to listen to Moscow Radio at 7.45 each morning and 8.30 each evening on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each month to certain specified short wavelength transmissions.

Five tunes were used. They were Moscow Nights referred to as "Nights," meaning that all was well.

RESERVE

Swan Lake, referred to as "Cygnets," signifying that a reserve DLB was to be used.

Kalinka, referred to as "Linka," indicating a meeting at sunset on the following Saturday.

The Sabre Dance, referred to as "Sabro," meaning the next DLB assignment was cancelled.

And the Volga Boat

Song, referred to as "Boat," meant the use of DLBs was to stop until further notice.

It worked well but the strain and constant thought of exposure was gradually getting me down.

Money matters didn't really seem to improve either, and what made it worse was that I was unable to discuss my position with Eileen.

I have told you that I was carpeted by my superiors. The subsequent outcome of that conversation was that I was going to be posted to a routine job in the North of England.

TERRIBLE

This would have been terrible. I would have been cut off from the classified material and would have been in serious financial difficulties.

Fortunately, I was able to avoid this. Another vacancy came up in the office and I filled it.

I then became one of two project officers in the Directorate of Guided Weapons (Afr), and I was able to continue my spying activities.

The sentence I am now serving is supposed to be a moral and a warning, but I feel that neither will ever be taken.

POWER

In my time there were the warnings of Vassall, Blake and many others. No doubt in some Government department today there is some unhappy wretch taking my place.

He won't stop because of my example.

He can't stop. It is partly a sense of power, partly the intense nagging excitement which leaves you like a confirmed drug addict—perpetually craving for a stimulant of destruction.

THE SKETCH SAYS—

TODAY Bossard alleges that he intended to become a double-agent. Special Branch detectives are sceptical. It is true that Bossard was known to an Intelligence Officer who travelled on the same train, but it is stated that the conversation Bossard describes is another figment of his imagination.

Indeed, it is typical of men who do this kind of spying that they try to rationalise themselves into "heroes." And it is

interesting to note that in this article Bossard is following the classical pattern.

Once it was suspected that secrets were leaking from the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the investigation officers whose job was to pin-point the spy and provide evidence for an arrest did a brilliant job.

DANGEROUS

The same cannot be said for those whose job it is to weed out likely defectors from departments with secrets to guard. Nor for the senior Civil Servants who are supposed to be on the alert for members of their staffs with character defects which make them potentially dangerous.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, number of newspaper, city and state.)

Daily Express

Page 4

London, England

Date: 5/11/65

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: FRANK CLIFTON
BOSSARD, ESP - R

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

☐ Being Investigated

by CHAPMAN PINCHER

TO those with whom he worked Frank Clifton Bossard, jailed for 21 years yesterday as a Russian spy, seemed a rather inept civil servant. But he was anything but inept as a spy.

The way he operated was a model for any enemy agent determined to eliminate all the risks within his control. Because of this the security authorities are perhaps more perturbed by the Bossard case than by any other since the war.

A searching analysis of all the evidence by a Board of Inquiry set up by the Prime Minister has produced no clear-cut security lessons.

The authorities are to tighten positive vetting—the investigation into the character of people recruited to secret work.

THREE YEARS

But they can see no sure way of preventing a similar recurrence by any traitorous civil servant prepared to discipline himself as Bossard did.

Bossard went undetected for at least three years

because he stringently observed four golden rules.

RULE No. 1

He restricted his spying rigidly to the projects in which he was normally involved—missiles like Sea-Cat, Sea-Dart, and Red Top—as an engineer Grade 1 in the Aviation Ministry's Directorate of Guided Weapons.

A check at the Registry in Castlewood House, near Oxford Street, London, where Bossard was based, has shown that the only secret files he ever withdrew were from the cupboards allotted to him.

And even had he been caught taking them out at lunchtime, as he often did, no suspicion would have been raised. It is necessary to take secret files to

Whitehall meetings and to the firms involved.

The R.A.F. wing commander who shared Room 326 with Bossard cannot recall that the spy ever inquired about any of his projects, which would certainly have been of interest to Moscow.

Nor did Bossard seek information outside his field at the Short's factory at Belfast, the Hawker Dynamics plant at Hatfield, or the E.M.I. factory at Hayes, which he had to visit.

RULE No. 2

Bossard never attracted security attention by remaining late at the office so that he could be alone and never risked using a camera there.

Up to 1964 he used a third-floor room in a building near by hired under the cover-name of the Coin and Medal Association.

NOT RECORDED

46 JUN 9 1965

JUN 10 1965

When Bossard heard it played on certain Moscow Radio programmes he knew that it meant: "All well."

Later he used hotel rooms hired for the day under a false name.

RULE No. 3

After receiving his first instructions from his Soviet Embassy controller in London, Bossard never contacted the Russian again and never visited any of the Communist embassies.

Since many Iron Curtain

embassies are shadowed by M.I.5 as routine, this eliminated further risk of detection.

Bossard worked alone, exchanging a package of secrets for an envelope containing money and the next instructions at "dead-letter boxes," such as hollow trees and drainpipes.

RULE No. 4

Bossard did not attract suspicion by flaunting his easy money as did Harry Houghton, the Navy Secrets spy.

He lived quietly, drank moderately, and did not spend greatly beyond his official income.

Contrary to rumour, there is no evidence that Bossard spent the £3,000 he admitted earning from Moscow on other women.

The authorities suspected his

The calendar on his desk

NOTE: 'Do not clog the machine'

THIS was the calendar on traitor Bossard's desk—like that on the desk of so many similar civil servants. And with it the notices constantly reminding him of his obligations.

salted most of it away. The police have uncovered a complex system of bank accounts and there may be others.

By sticking to these rules 52-year-old Bossard might have continued spying until he retired, but for the uncontrollable misfortune which has unmasked so many traitors.

It happened like this. A Russian defected to the U.S. a year ago and during his interrogation revealed that information concerning British naval missiles had leaked to Moscow.

Colonel John Macafee, naval security chief, was horrified that yet another Admiralty traitor was about to be exposed to add to the ignominy of the Portland spies and William Vassall, the Admiralty clerk.

WEAKNESS

But a check by John Jagger, Aviation Ministry security chief, showed the likeliest suspect was Bossard.

A graph constructed to show all the information betrayed and all the people involved revealed that he was the only one with access to all of it.

Further, a careful check revealed that he had an innate weakness for easy money—he had been jailed for six months for dud cheque offences in 1933 when he was 21.

So Bossard was shadowed by M.I.5 agents, who were soon satisfied he was their man. They watched him round the clock for six months, determined to have proof of his guilt in the form of photographs of secret documents.

They also had to ensure that he was not working in a ring with other unknown spies, and wanted to feed him with false information to throw doubt on the previous facts he had passed over.

(At one stage of his interrogation, in fact, Bossard claimed that he had been feeding false information to the Russians too, but the security officials do not believe him.)

How much damage did Bossard do?

The weapons he worked on were not of high security grade, except for Red Top, which involved some U.S. information on infra-red fuses.

Through his work on Sea-Cat, Bossard also knew about an American type of warhead which expands into a huge wheel of flying metal instead of exploding when it nears the target.

But the detection of two American spies shortly after Bossard's arrest mitigated the expected U.S. reaction.

OVERPAID

There is evidence that Bossard held up projects by delaying the clearance of papers though he was careful never to exceed the time attributable to normal bureaucracy.

In spite of the severity of his sentence British security men consider Bossard was overpaid by Moscow. They suspect that the Russians knew this and were investing in the day when he might be transferred to more vital work.

What Moscow did not know was that this was never likely to happen. The confidential reports on Bossard made in the Aviation Ministry marked him as a mediocre worker—not poor enough to remove from his job but not good enough to promote.

What turned Bossard into a spy?

The authorities are convinced that Bossard had no Communist leanings and spied solely for greed.

The Russians sized him up as a likely collaborator while he was working in Germany from 1951-1953.

They may have realised Bossard would be specially

*speculation!
Not true
L
6-9-65*

susceptible because in Germany he had become used to a free house, allowances, and other privileges which he missed when he returned to his £52-a-week job in London.

The odds are that Russian agents discovered Bossard's job from the yellow pages of the Aviation Ministry's "Distribution of Duties" book. It is possible that they were able to apply some blackmail, though Bossard denies this.

Perhaps the most astonishing aspect of Bossard's case is the failure of the unprecedented jail sentences imposed on other recent spies to deter him.

Only a month before Bossard claims that he was first recruited by Moscow—in 1961—George Blake, the Foreign Office spy was jailed for 42 years. Since then William Vassall has been sentenced to 18 years.

But Bossard defuded himself into believing he would be safe so long as he obeyed the four stringent rules he set himself.

A WOMAN HE WAS 'FURIOUS' WITH...



FRAU RABOFSKY

● To his wife Eileen, Bossard explained his late hours at the office by saying he was still doing top-secret work for British Intelligence.

Mrs. Bossard only knew the truth when her husband was arrested with rocket secrets and copying equipment in a bedroom of the Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury, on March 15.

She said: "It is a terrible shock. I never questioned my husband about his work."

ANOTHER MITTY

● Biggest blow to Bossard, the man who wanted to be a real secret agent but never made the grade, came when he lost his British Intelligence job in Germany.

All required of him was to question refugees from the East. But Bossard turned it into a cloak-and-dagger life.

He lived a Walter Mitty existence, over-glamorising his position. The upshot—he became unpopular with his colleagues and his bosses.

'ALWAYS PUSHING AHEAD'

● Mr. Henry Entwistle, former head master of the village school at Gedney, Lincolnshire, remembers Bossard, carpenter's son, as the boy "who swallowed the dictionary."

Said Mr. Entwistle, aged 74: "From an early age Frank wanted to better himself socially. But he was frustrated by his background."

"He was a brilliant boy whose parents could not afford to give him a better education. He was always desperately pushing ahead, and had very big ideas. He spent all his time studying."

IN HANDS OF THE NAZIS'

● As a 21-year-old Bossard was arrested in Germany for not paying hotel bills. The vicar of Gedney, the Rev. T. C. Cobat, sent the money to free him.

Said Mr. Cobat: "He got into some sort of political activities in Germany and seems to have got into the hands of the Nazis."

"I believe they offered him a job in connection with propaganda work in London and Austria."

TASTE FOR HIGH LIVING

● As a British Intelligence man in Europe from 1951 to 1959, Bossard acquired a taste for high living. The result: Ever-growing debts.

His pay at that time was £1,700 a year plus big expenses. But he liked smart restaurants, luxury hotels, and liked to be seen with attractive women. And there were the fees to be paid for his son Keith's public school.

The debts grew when he returned to England to work in the guided missiles depot at the Aviation Ministry.

He took out a £5,000 mortgage on a house at Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. He bought a Rover 3-litre car.

And when he was arrested in March he was in the clutches of London moneylenders.

From COLIN LAWSON

Berlin, Monday

AT a luxurious villa in Berlin, 44-year-old Frau Ruth Rabofsky, wife of a rich German machinery manufacturer, spoke of Bossard, whom she met at a Berlin party in 1956.

Said Frau Rabofsky: "He seemed a very complicated person and one who suffered from an inferiority complex. Once he indicated that his rank in the Intelligence service was that of brigadier."

Berlin is the centre of thousands of agents. You don't ask questions, but he was always welcome to our house.

The last time she heard from Bossard was in 1964. And he was a very angry Bossard.

Explained Frau Rabofsky: "I received a Christmas card from him at the Ministry of Civil Aviation in 1962. I sent him one in 1963 to his Ministry address and got no reply."

But in November 1964, I received a furious letter from his private address. It said something like: 'Do not ever write to me again. I have recently remarried. My wife is difficult. Send me no more communications.'

"I was absolutely astonished at this," said Frau Rabofsky.

But it could be that a letter with a Berlin postmark to his Ministry address may have frightened him if at this time he was already spying.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

BOSSARD

His own confession begins in the Sketch today.



TODAY you get a look into the mind of a dangerous spy.

As Bossard begins his 21 years in jail for giving the Russians our rocket secrets, you can read how he felt when he realised the spy-hunters were on his track.

You can learn how he felt when he was taking his nefarious photographs, awaiting the tap on the door which would mean the end for him.

- In this series Bossard tells what led him to become a traitor.
- He reveals the secrets of the Russian spy system as he knew it.
- He tells how they found him. What they said to him and what he said to them.

Today he reveals how easy it was for him to take out secret documents from his Ministry of Aviation office to be photographed.

His story is a warning that all is not well with security inside the Civil Service.

As Bossard says: "No doubt in some Government department today there is another unhappy wretch taking my place."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

DAILY SKETCHPage 1London, England

Date: 5/12/65
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: London
☐ Being Investigated

56 JUN 14 1965

56 JUN 14 1965

NOT RECORDED

46 JUN 10 1965

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, 52-year-old-rocket expert with the Aviation Ministry, will probably be re-

membered as the spy. And his arrest exposed who changed the ad- alarming faults in the ministration of British Civil Service positive security. He lied his way. Vetting procedure of its into the Civil Service. officials.

By **FRANK BOSSARD**

WHO BEGAN HIS 21-YEAR JAIL SENTENCE YESTERDAY

I CAN honestly say I had no fear—no real fear. Taking secrets from the Ministry was too easy for that. My only problem was one of conscience. I enjoyed a senior status at the Ministry of Aviation and there were no questions asked when I went to the registry to draw out secret and classified files.

All I had to do was to pick out the documents I required and hand the attached tag to the girl in charge of the registry.

Sometimes if I was in a hurry I did not even bother to do this. I just walked out with documents, tag and all.

This was not the correct procedure, but dozens of other civil servants were doing the same thing, and my actions never aroused suspicion.

I knew, of course, that the Special Branch were on to me months before I was arrested. The first indication came one evening at my home in Stoke Newington, Surrey.

The telephone rang and a voice at the other end said it was the GPO inviting me to leave my party line and take an ordinary one.

I could not see much advantage in that, so I declined. Then came another request and then another.

Eventually I guessed that my telephone was being tapped.

I WANTED TIME

Soon I realised I was under observation. This was about the end of January this year. To somebody with intelligence training, these things are not hard to spot and I started taking the usual precautions.

I knew that in this game the hunters must win in the end and all I wanted now was time—time to make personal contact with the Russians, time to arrange a meeting where I could pour out the fears and anguish of four nerve-racking years of spying.

I wanted some sort of assurance, some sort of guidance, and an indication that they appreciated my services enough to pull me out of the trouble I was inevitably heading for.

LAST FREE HOURS

On March 15 this year, during my last hours of freedom, my suspicions about the observation business were confirmed.

I had selected about four files that morning from the Ministry.

They were by far the

most important I had come across. One was marked "Secret Atomic," and the others dealt with guided missiles and fuel.

I had to take the best because I wanted the

Russians to bite. The strain of being watched and hunted was killing me.

Previously, the Russians had cried off at the last minute every time I arranged a meeting abroad. I now needed that meeting

MESSAGE

1 Reception

2nd - 3rd February - NO reception
2nd March - Night - ok 11.00 p.m.

2 Permanent meeting place and place
K. in conference room.

3 Will try to concentrate more on
quality than quantity if that
is acceptable.

BOSSARD'S LAST MESSAGE TO RUSSIANS ...
LATER PIECED TOGETHER BY SPECIAL BRANCH.

urgently. Time was running out.

I carried the files in my brief case to Waterloo Station, had a quick snack in the buffet and then went to pick up my case of photo-equipment from the left luggage department.

I presented my ticket, and, seconds later, stood numbed with shock as every instinct screamed out to turn and run.

COULDN'T SPEAK

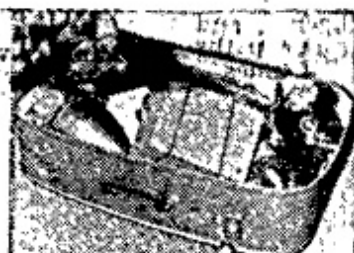
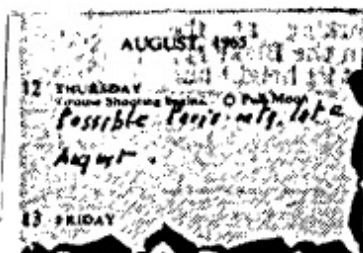
The clerk who had picked up my ticket remarked almost casually: "Sorry, sir. There's a block on this one."

My hands gripped the edge of the counter in a convulsive movement. I couldn't say anything. I couldn't do anything.

I could only watch him like a mesmerised rabbit as he picked up the telephone. His words meant nothing.

I stood numbly gaping at him across the counter. Suddenly he dropped the telephone and then handed the suitcase over to me.

"Sorry about that, sir, but



BOSSARD'S DIARY—DATE WITH RUSSIANS PLANNED.
RIGHT: THE CASE HE KEPT AT WATERLOO STATION

the police told us to inform them when the case was taken out. Now it seems they are not interested."

I muttered something in reply and staggered down the platform, dragging the suitcase as if it was a ton of lead.

Perhaps I should have dropped it and ran.

I suppose the reason I didn't was that I was in such a state of confusion that I was unable to take a decisive course of any sort at all.

I made my way to the Ivanhoe Hotel, where I had previously booked in under the name of John Hathaway, and took the key to room 229.

It was a warm day and I was sweating profusely. I

wiped myself on the towel and then drew the curtains. The rest was automatic.

After four years of photographing secret documents, I was as competent as any professional.

I exposed about four cassettes of film on the documents and also a routine message I intended to send. I also developed some left for me by the Russians at the Blackheath hiding place. It was routine stuff about dead

TERIBLY UNFAIR

My thoughts invariably go back to Germany and to the bitterness and frustration I experienced when I returned to England.

It seems terribly unfair that a man can be plucked from humble married quarters on an English airport, plunged into a standard of living equivalent to an income of £5,000 a year—and then be tossed back to live on half that sum.

This is what happened to me and I feel it is the basic cause of my present situation.

My stay in Germany was one of the most enjoyable periods of my working life.

I was senior officer at the Scientific and Technical Intelligence Bureau in Bonn and I enjoyed the work immensely.

My job was to interview defecting scientists from the East and glean information indicating progress in certain technical fields.

AT PUBLIC SCHOOL

The work entailed a lot of travel and I moved all over Germany visiting refugee centres and interrogating defectors. It was stimulating and exciting.

I also enjoyed the benefits of a free six-bedroomed house and free servants, and a Mercedes Benz car which I was able to afford.

I could also afford to put my son Keith through Kent College, Canterbury, a public school with fees of about £300 a year.

It was on one of my trips that I met Mrs. Ruth Rabofsky.

At the time, my wife and I were not getting on very well and I was very pleased to be with Ruth.

In 1958, however, this en-

Bossard: Note to Security

THE MIND OF BOSSARD THE TRAITOR

From Page 13

joyable mode of living began to fall apart. It started with a simple thing—the loss of my wallet.

It was found and returned.

My wife opened it and discovered a letter.

She was deeply hurt and furious and I promised to end my friendship with Ruth.

Eileen, I should explain, never enjoyed good health. Both in Germany and in this country I have had to face specialists' bills of about £80 a year.

Her discovery of my friendship with Ruth did not help her health.

She forgave me as much as she could, but I believe she still carries a sense of hurt to this day.

The second shock involved my work.

The number of refugees slipping through to the West was drying up and I knew that my office would soon close down.

IN INTELLIGENCE

I was eventually moved to the Intelligence Branch attached to the British Embassy and had the status of military attaché.

This was only a temporary appointment.

It was about this time that

I recall a curious telephone call.

It came to my office, and a voice at the other end said: "Blake here, George Blake." It was the spy whose footsteps I was to follow into the Old Bailey's No. 1 Court. It was a strange coincidence.

I can't remember the object of the call, but it was probably some routine matter. He was working in Germany at the time, attached to a different branch of Intelligence, and it is likely that our paths crossed a number of times.

My next move was back to London—and the financial problems which were to haunt me for the rest of my career.

A question which seems to



BOSSARD AS A BOY

have cropped up since my arrest and which appears to be causing some trouble is that of my positive vetting.

The only contact I ever had with security was in 1958—four years after I was appointed to the Intelligence unit in Germany and was handling classified material.

I had a letter from security asking me why I

had not disclosed my conviction for fraud in 1934.

I wrote back an equally polite note saying I was sorry I had forgotten about it.

I never heard from them again.

I have been asked for my opinions on the standard of security within the Ministry and I feel that they are clearly inadequate.

I was working at the Ministry when the Blake spy scandal was at its height and remember the subsequent Radcliffe Committee being set up to inquire into security.

Frankly, I never saw any of that committee's recommendations being put into effect.

NOT TIGHTENED

Security was not tightened and it did not affect me in any way at all—I would certainly have been aware of any restrictions which were put in my way.

One recommendation, for example, was that senior officers handling classified documents should not work in offices without a communicating door or window. The idea being that it would prevent the photographing of classified documents.

I was in this position and my office was not altered in any way.

And, to the best of my knowledge, I was never positively vetted.

Associated Newspapers Limited, 1968.

Compiled from information given by Bossard before the Laid.

FD-350 (Rev. 5-22)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

HUNT STARTS FOR JAILED SPY'S SECRET HOARD

Express Staff Reporter

A HUNT began last night for thousands of pounds in spy-money which British security agents believe has been salted away by Frank Bossard, traitor sentenced yesterday to 21 years' jail for selling rocket secrets to Russia.

A scrutiny will be made of deposits in banks in London and of cash transfers to accounts in Switzerland and the Middle East.

At the Old Bailey before the 52-year-old civil servant was jailed Detective Superintendent Jim Wise of the Special Branch said he "accepted with reserve" the figure of £25,000 Bossard claimed the Russians had paid him.

"I would say it would be well in excess of that," said the superintendent.

How long?

Bossard confessed he spied for Russia because he was in debt.

But security men think he was spying for longer than the four years he admitted to and that somewhere he has a hefty nest-egg.

As Bossard began his sentence last night the sale of his detached home in the Surrey stockbroker belt was announced.

Said the agents: "Through her solicitors Mrs. Eileen Bossard has accepted an offer. The original price quoted was £12,000. That is a very safe figure to mention."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

DAILY EXPRESS

Page 1

London, England

Date: 5/11/65

Edition:

Author:

Editors:

Title: FRANK CLIFTON
BOSSARD

Character: IS - R

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: London

REC-110

REC-110

NOT RECORDED
46 MAY 25 1965

60 JUL 24 1965

SECURITY in the Army Department has come under fierce criticism from the Prime Minister.

The cases of Staff Sergeant Percy Allen and Frank Bossard, both convicted at the Old Bailey yesterday of spying, disclosed that the department—the former War Office—has been responsible for serious security defects.

The Allen case: Though this serving N.C.O. had such easy access to top secret documents that he sold them to the Iraqis he had never been properly vetted for security work.

Many officers and men handling top secret information escaped the undercover inquiries into character, the final stage of "positive vetting."

The security committee headed by Lord Radcliffe two years ago urged the Forces to fall into line with the Civil Service and give the full treatment.

But the vetting has gone so slowly that many—including Allen—have never been reached.

The Bossard case: The War Office discovered that Bossard had a criminal record when he was positively vetted for an Intelligence job in Germany eight years ago.

This was ignored. So was the fact that Bossard, when filling in his positive vetting form, concealed a jail sentence.

These facts were unearthed by a special board of inquiry headed by Sir Laurence Helsby, chief of the home Civil Service. It has been investigating the two-spy cases for weeks.

As a result all officers and men in the Forces with access to top secret information will now be subjected to full positive vetting without delay.

And a criminal record will rule out any civilian from a secrets post.

Mr. Wilson, who hinted at these changes in Parliament yesterday, confirmed the introduction of a new procedure to enable the Government's permanent spy tribunal to operate in secret—as forecast in the Daily Express on Saturday.

The tribunal, officially called the Security Commission—Lord Justice Winn, Lord Normanbrook, and Sir Caspar John—will now be able to go into action to detect possible flaws in the security screen as soon as any new spy is "identified."

Mr. Wilson confirmed that he had been unable to use it this way in the Bossard and Allen cases.

Because of the method by which the commission was set up by the Tory Government it could not operate while a case was "sub judice."

That could have delayed investigations. Hence the Helsby inquiry—as a result of which improvements in positive vetting have already been made.

Promise: Mr. Wilson promised to tell Opposition Leader Sir Alec Douglas-Home whenever a secret probe by the commission takes place—and assured him that only Government servants would be questioned as witnesses in secret.

The Prime Minister confirmed that he has made no changes in the security set up. ~~Mr. George Wigg, the Paymaster-General, is not operating as a Minister of Security—he is a liaison officer on security issues to the Prime Minister, advising on possible improvements.~~

Eng.

~~SECRET~~

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FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-02-2012

Director, FBI (64-211-241)

6/30/65

Legat, London (65-906) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CURRENT SOVIET ESPIONAGE AND
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES
ESPIONAGE - R

(S)

Re London letter 9/22/64 concerning

b1
b3

(S)

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1 - London
JTM:vw
(5)

15-6945
NOT RECORDED
141 JUL 15 1965

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

8010-108-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2012 BY 60322 UCBAW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXC
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : Director, FBI. (~~105-87025~~)

DATE: 7/22/65

FROM : *ME* Legat, London (105-1803) (P)

SUBJECT: 0 FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESPIONAGE - R

65-69405

By letter dated 7/14/65 classified ~~Top Secret~~, ~~Secret~~

(S) [redacted] one copy enclosed to the Bureau.

(S) [REDACTED]

Anything affecting American interest will be reported through Ministry of Defense channels as distinct from security channels.

(S)	
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ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (1 encl.)
1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1 - London
JTM:rn
(4)

REC- 59

EX-113

65-67105-9
8-3
12 JUL 26 1965

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

~~ENCLOSURE ATTACHED~~
~~enclosure downgraded to~~
~~"Secret" per encl of Serial~~
~~12, 1-21-66, LMX/jul~~

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SOLVED SECTION

AUG 9 1965 ~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-02-2012 BY 60324/UC/baw/sab/as



65-69405-9

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(60324/UC/baw/sab/as)
DATE 10-02-2012

Director, FBI (64-211-241)

7/29/65

Legat, London (65-906) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CURRENT SOVIET ESPIONAGE AND
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES
ESPIONAGE - R

Re London letter 6/30/65.

(S)

Enclosed is a copy of the report of the Standing
Security Commission June 1965, which was set up to investigate
the circumstances concerning the FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD and
Sgt. espionage cases.

3 - Bureau (1 encl.)
1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1 - London
JTM:rn
(5)

65-67105-
NOT RECORDED
128 AUG 6 1965

71 AUG 10 ~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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DECLASSIFICATION
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EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-02-2012

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-87025)

11/22/85

LEGAT, LONDON (105-1862) (RUC)

IS - R

ReBulet 4/27/64, captioned as above with the
accompanying LHM same date captioned Soviet Personnel
Intelligence Activities (SPIA), Legat, London airtel
6/22/64, captioned as above and Legat, London airtel
7/13/64, captioned [redacted]

(S) [redacted] advised by
(S) letter dated November 9, 1965, [redacted]

(S)

- 4 - Bureau
 - (1 - 65-69405) (Frank Clifton Bossard)
- 1 - Liaison (sent direct)
- 2 - London
 - (1 - 105-1803) (Bossard)

LM:ec
(7)

165-69405-
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 29 1965

290
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5010-106-01

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-02-2012

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (65-69405)

DATE: 11/23/65

FROM: *Jm* Legat, London (105-1803) (P)

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESPIONAGE - R

Whitson
Stokes

Re London let 11/2/65.

By letter dated 11/8/65 classified Confidential

(S)

[Redacted]

(S)

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are

(S)

[Redacted] together with two copies
[Redacted] Copies [Redacted] not being

retained London.

- ③ - Bureau (Encls. 20)
- 1 - Liaison (sent direct)
- 1 - London
- JTM:cm
- (5)

added 12-7-65
BEHIND FILE

REC-78

65-69405-10

EX-113

NOV 26 1965

EXP. PROC.

50 DEC 8

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5010-107-02

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DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-02-2012

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (65-69405)

DATE: 11/2/65

FROM : Legat, London (105-1803) (P)

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESP - R

There is enclosed a report classified ~~TOP SECRET~~

(S)

This is submitted for the Bureau's information

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Liaison (sent direct)
- 1 - London

CWB:W

(5)

11/2/65
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returned and destroyed
11/9/65
W

REC- 57
EX 105

9 NOV 3 1965

SOVIET



F16

(U)

65-69405-11

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE: 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-02-2012
FBI INFORMATION ONLY

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-122705)

12/23/65

SAC, NEW YORK (105-62884)

[REDACTED]
IS-R

Re [REDACTED] letter to Bureau dated 12/8/65 and Bureau
reply dated 12/17/65.

(S)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
As Bureau reply to [REDACTED] noted, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

2- Bureau (RM)
1- New York

AES:HC
(3)

65-67405 -

NOT RECORDED
178 JAN 4 1966

17
JAN 4 1966
~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

b7D

b1
b3
b7D

b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-67405

~~SECRET~~

5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-69405)

DATE: December 31, 1965

FROM : *for* LEGAT, LONDON (105-1803) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of a two-page
supplementary report dated 12/15/65, captioned as above.
(S) ~~classified Secret~~ which was received [redacted] b1
(S) [redacted] by coverletter. b3

The above is being furnished for perusal by the
Bureau, in view of its continuing interest in subject.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Liaison (sent direct)
- 1 - London

LM:ec
(5)

REC 8

ST-108

10 JAN 6 1966

JAN 12 6 10 PM '66
FBI - NEW YORK

SOVIET SPIONAGE
[Signature]

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC

DECLASSIFICATION

AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:

FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE

EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)

DATE 10-03-2012

1 - Mr. Linton

4-21-66

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Airtel

To: Legat, London (105-1803) (Enclosures - 3)

From: Director, FBI (65-69405)

**FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESP - R**

Enclosed for Legat, London, are the original and two
copies of which you may furnish to

The source mentioned in the memorandum is
You should avoid any discussion concerning the source of the
information in the enclosures.

The Bureau desires to emphasize that the need for security
should be stressed when copies of the enclosures are delivered to

1 - New York (Enclosure)

1 - 105-18153

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

LML:cls

(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC-13

ST-107

65-69405-13

6 MAY 2 1966

MAILED 7

APR 22 1966

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Loach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

66 MAY 9 1966

~~SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b1
b3

b7D

b1
b3

b7D
b7E

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-18153

~~TOP SECRET~~

1 - Mr. Linton

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

DOWNGRADED TO

~~SECRET~~

Per UC/Baw 60324

Date 8/17/12

April 22, 1966

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD

An extremely sensitive source who has furnished reliable information in the past has provided the information set out below.

The source called attention to the time when a Soviet military intelligence agent was arrested in London, England. The agent was preparing to go to a hiding place but he was apprehended prior to getting there. Subsequently, much compromising material was found in his hotel. The source said that this occurred in about March or April, 1965.

The source indicated that Soviet military intelligence accepted this case as a loss without attaching too much significance to the loss. However, several weeks later, speculation arose that this case was compromised because of a leak in Soviet military intelligence. This was never "published" or made official, however, there is a theory that this agent was caught because of some type of a leak. There was some "shake-up" in Soviet military intelligence following this arrest and there was an increase in security at the Centre.

The source advised that newspapers, at the time, publicized the identity of the Soviet principal who was handling the agent. The source stated that there is a possibility that certain things printed in the press about this case had called attention to something that indicated the possibility of a leak. It was further speculated that perhaps the Committee of State Security has some kind of a source and that organization might be responsible for the rumor of a leak.

The above information is being furnished under this caption since Bossard was arrested on March 15, 1965. In view of the nature of our source and the speculative nature of some of the information above, it is requested that this be most closely held on a need-to-know basis and no action taken which could compromise our source.

65-69405

1 - New York

1 - 105-18153

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

LML:cls (8)

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

~~TOP SECRET~~

65-69405-13

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

b7D
b7E

~~TOP SECRET~~

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD

NOTE:

Classified "~~Top Secret~~" to protect the [] informant. Unauthorized disclosure could result in exceptionally grave damage to the national defense.

b7E
b7D

(S) [] Original and one prepared for delivery to the Legat, London. Based on memorandum W.A.Branigan to W.C.Sullivan, 4-14-66, captioned [] Internal Security - Russia," prepared by LML:cls.

b1
b3

b7E
b7D

~~TOP SECRET~~

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-03-2012 BY 60324/UC/baw/sab/as

TO : SAC (65-21273) NY

FROM : SA JAMES P. KELLOE (33)

SUBJECT:
ESP-E

DATE: 4/21/66

4-29-66

Reference: NY airtel, captioned , dated 4/11/66

Source:

Date of Contact: 3/25/66

Contacted by: SA

Characterization: A ~~confidential~~ informant
who has furnished
reliable information
in the past

1-NY

1-Bu (65-
(FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD)

1-NY (65-14635 A-2)

1-Bu (65-56347) (SIS-GRU)

1-NY (105-24223)

1-Bu (105-58060)

1-NY (65-14635 A-1)

1-Bu (61-3499) (SIS-KGB)

1-NY (65-21273)

1-Bu (105-18153)

JPK:mjb
(10)

65-69405-

NOT RECORDED

133 MAY 9 1966



51 MAY 10 1966

1

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5-1 pmh

NY 65-21273

When incorporating information furnished by [] into communications suitable for dissemination outside the Bureau, Bureau authority is not necessary when the information can be paraphrased so that the identity of the informant is not jeopardized. When certain specific information is of such a nature as to prohibit dissemination, the Bureau should be advised of the basis for non-dissemination.

Certain information furnished by [] will be of such a nature as to necessitate a classification above "Confidential", since the disclosure of this information to unauthorized persons could have a detrimental effect upon international relations and the national defense. In all other instances, a classification of "Confidential" will be adequate if the information relates to Soviet nationals and can be adequately paraphrased.

When disseminating information received from [] no reference should be made to the time (date, month or year) the information was received. This should be set forth administratively.

Suitable paraphrasing of the information to be disseminated, plus concealment of the time of its receipt, will materially assist in concealing the identity of the source.

If the attached memorandum sets forth a Soviet's GRU code name, no further dissemination of that code name should be made. Such information is of no investigative value and its indiscriminate and unwarranted misuse could endanger the informant's sensitive position.

IN VIEW OF THE HIGHLY SENSITIVE POSITION OF [] EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED IN HANDLING ANY INFORMATION ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SOURCE, AND NO ACTION TAKEN WHICH COULD CONCEIVABLY JEOPARDIZE THE SECURITY OF THE INFORMANT OR REVEAL HIS IDENTITY.

NY 65-21273

Subject then interrupted me and said he wanted to be sure he did not forget to tell me the following bit of information. He said "Do you remember the time when the GRU agent was arrested in London? He was preparing to go to a hiding place but he was apprehended prior to getting there and arrested and subsequently much compromising material was found in his hotel." Subject said that this was in about March or April, 1965.

The subject then explained that the GRU accepted this case as a loss without putting too much significance in it; however, several weeks later the speculation arose that this case was compromised because of a leak in the GRU. He said that this was never "published" or made official; however, there is a theory that this GRU agent was caught because of some type of a leak. He said that he did know that there was some shake-ups made in the GRU following this case and there was an increase in security at the Centre.

He said that in approximately May, 1965, he was preparing to go abroad to Burma, having been selected as a candidate at that time. However, following the above case he was not sent out as were a number of other GRU officials held back from going abroad. He said that one person he recalls was [redacted]. Subject explained that later his candidacy for Military Attache to Burma was resubmitted and passed upon without any interruptions because it had previously been considered in May, 1965, prior to the time it was held up. Subject explained, however, that for some reason [redacted] was never approved again to go abroad and it is his feeling that [redacted] will never leave the Soviet Union again. The subject again, in referring to the above case, advised that the papers at the time had publicized the Soviet principal's identity who was handling the aforementioned agent. I asked the subject why there was a theory of a possible leak in the GRU relating

b6
b7c

NY 65-21273

to this matter. He said he did not know; however, there is a possibility that certain things printed in the press about the case had called somebody's attention to something. He said that maybe also the KGB has some kind of source and they might be responsible for the rumor of a leak.

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

5-12-66

CODE

CABLEGRAM

URGENT 1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Linton

TO LEGAT LONDON REC-39

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (65-69405) - 14

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

(S) REURCAB MAY ELEVEN, LAST, ADVISE BUREAU SEES NO
APPARENT RISK TO SOURCE PROVIDED THERE IS NO DISCLOSURE THAT
INFORMATION ON WHICH SUBJECT'S ARREST WAS PREDICATED WAS
FURNISHED BY THE FBI AND THERE IS NO DISCLOSURE OF THE COPY
NUMBER OF THE DOCUMENTS ON WHICH INVESTIGATION OF SUBJECT WAS
PREDICATED.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

LML:cls
(8)

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, captioned
as above, dated 5-12-66, prepared by LML:cls.

VIA CABLEGRAM

MAY 13 1966

10:27 AM reh

NR.	793
ENC.	242
CK.	207
APPROVED BY	[Signature]
TYPED BY	[Signature]
LOGGED BY	[Signature]

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

50 MAY 20 1966

~~SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

STATE 03

URGENT 5-14-66

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT LONDON NO. 377

0
FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD, ESP R.

REBUAIRTEL APRIL 21 LAST.

(S)

(S)

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

MAY 16 1966

~~SECRET~~

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____


DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT LONDON NO. 377



LEGAT FEELS GREATER RISK LIES IN INFORMING MINISTRY OFFICIAL.

(S) TO PREVENT RELEASE  IDENTITY MUST BE
 FURNISHED. ALSO, OTHER AGENCIES WOULD PROBABLY REALIZE ITS
 BEING WITHHELD. BUREAU COMMENTS EXPEDITIOUSLY REQUESTED.

JOHN T. MINNICH

RECEIVED: 11:01 AM LJT

CC- MR. SULLIVAN
 3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

~~SECRET~~

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
(AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUI
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

1 - Mr.
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DATE: 5-12-66

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Linton

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

This attaches cablegram to Legal Attache, London,

(S) instructing that [redacted] be advised proposed
(S) action [redacted]

(S) [redacted] would have no apparent risk to the
(S) security of our sensitive source. [redacted]

(S)

BACKGROUND:

(S) Bossard is the former British Government employee who was arrested 3-15-65 after he had photographed classified documents for delivery to Soviet officials in London. By letter 4-27-64 we furnished Legal Attache, London, with information obtained from our sensitive Soviet military intelligence informant, [redacted] Legal Attache, London, was instructed to furnish to [redacted] the identity of five documents known to be in the possession of Soviet intelligence. Two documents were clearly of British origin, two documents were of United States origin, and one document apparently originated with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In making dissemination we identified to the British the exact number of the copy of the documents which were known to be in the possession of Soviet intelligence. The British traced the two documents of British origin to Bossard and thereafter, arrested him. Bossard was subsequently sentenced 21 years.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS:

(S) By cable 5-11-66. Legal Attache, London, has advised
(S) that [redacted]

Approximately 15 to 20 documents will be identified to the United States.

Enclosure sent 5-13-66
65-69405
LML:cls (6)

CONTINUED - OVER

58 MAY 26 1966

~~SECRET~~

65-69405-15

MAY 18 1966

5 LHM

~~SECRET~~

Memorandum W. A. ~~Oranigan~~ to W. C. Sullivan
RE: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
65-69405

(S)

(S)

b1
b3

OBSERVATIONS:

(S)

There is no apparent reason to believe that the action proposed [redacted] could risk the security of our sensitive source, provided there is no disclosure that information was received from the FBI and

b1
b3

(S)

[redacted]
Legal Attache, London, has requested Bureau comments be furnished expeditiously.

RECOMMENDATION:

(S)

That the attached cablegram be sent to Legal Attache, London, instructing [redacted] Bureau sees no apparent risk to source, provided no information be disclosed indicating that FBI furnished pertinent information [redacted]

b1
b3

(S)

mk *MS* *JS* *R* *OK* *V*
JS *OK* *OK*

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

FBI

Date: 5/17/66

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-69405)

FROM: LEGAT, LONDON (105-1803) (P)

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBucab 5/13/66.

[redacted]
[redacted] was orally furnished the contents of reBucab on
5/16/66 [redacted]

b1
b3

(S) [redacted]
(S) In view of the above, [redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted]

b1
b3

3 - Bureau
1 - Liaison (sent direct)
1 - London

LM:ec
(5)

REC-35

10 MAY 20 1966

SOVIET SPY RING

E.B. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

57 MAY 20 1966 ~~SECRET~~ in Charge

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-4-64)

Date 5/31/66

To:

☒ Director

Bu. FILE # 65-69405

Att.: Soviet Section

☐ SAC _____ Title Frank Clifton Bossard

☐ ASAC _____ Esp - R

☐ Supv. _____

☐ Agent _____

☐ SE _____

☐ IC _____

☐ CC _____

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline _____

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Return serials

☐ Search and

☐ See me

☐ Send Serials

to _____

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by _____

☐ Type

NOT RECORDED

JUN 10 1966

Re Londen A/T 5/17/66. As no further
action contemplated, the case placed
in inactive status.

SAC J. T. Munnish

Office Londen

WR-A

See reverse side

F13/
55 JUN 13 1966

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

Mr. Linton

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SAC, New York

8/31/66

Director, FBI (65-69405) - 17

FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESP - R

EX-104

Re Legat, London, letter 8/15/66.

Enclosed are two copies of relet and one copy
of each of the enclosures mentioned therein.

Bureau has prepared a Xerox copy [redacted]

[redacted] No copies of the material enclosed
in the envelope being retained at the Bureau.

New York is requested to conduct investigation
suggested in paragraph five of the enclosed letter from
(S) [redacted] dated 8/9/66.

Enclosures - 4

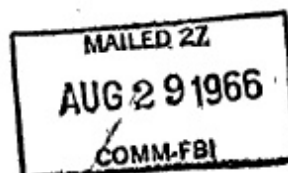
LML:as
(4)

NOTE:

Subject is serving term for espionage in jail
in England. [redacted]

(S) [redacted]
(S) [redacted]

lson _____
Loach _____
Mohr _____
Nick _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



55 SEP 1 1966
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

5010-107-02

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-69405)

DATE: 8/15/66

FROM : LEGAT, LONDON (105-1803) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESPIONAGE - R

Enclosed are two copies of a letter dated
August 9, 1966, classified Confidential, received from

(S) [redacted] Also enclosed is an

[redacted]

b1
b3

b7D

(S) The Bureau is requested to have investigation
conducted as desired [redacted] and as is stated in paragraph 5
and 6 of the enclosure. The results should be in a form
suitable for dissemination.

b1
b3

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 3)
1 - Liaison (direct)
1 - London

JTM:ec
(5)

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

REC 45

EX-102 65-69405-17

1 AUG 22 1966

SECRET SECTION

SEP 3 3 37 AM '66



~~SECRET~~

Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

847



65-69405-17

ENCLOSURE

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATIONAUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012~~SECRET~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISEFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Mr. Hegvold

To: FBI, New York (65-24291)

Date: October 10, 1966

Re: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESP-R
OO: New York

John Edgar Hoover, Director
FBI FILE NO. 65-69405 18
REC-121 NO. D-516553 JB

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter 9/26/66

Examination requested: Document

EX-114

Remarks: Specimen received 9/27/66

Q1

b7D

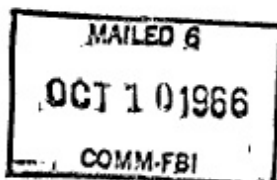
Remarks:

Specimen Q1 is retained for any future comparisons desired.

(S) If the original document, Q1, is desired [redacted] London should so advise.

b1
b3

No Laboratory report is being submitted at this time.



ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

- _____ Tolson
- _____ DeLoach
- _____ Mohr
- _____ Wick
- _____ Casper
- _____ Callahan
- _____ Conrad
- _____ Felt
- _____ Gale
- _____ Rosen
- _____ Sullivan
- _____ Tavel
- _____ Trotter
- _____ Tele. Room
- _____ Holmes
- _____ Gandy

1 - Legat, London (105-1803)

AEH:NRS (5)

 62 OCT 12 1966 ~~SECRET~~ ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

 9-27-66
 10-10-66

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

recorded
9/30/66
sp

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESP-R

File # 65-69405-18
Lab. # D-516553 JB

(OO: New York)

Examination requested by: FBI, New York (65-24291)

L. 9/26/66

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 9-27-66

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Hegd
10-6-66

T.F. Q1 retained for any future comess.
(S) desired. If originals desired
no Lab report

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
CLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1

retain evididence

1- Legat, London (105-1803)

Trans. Form
AEH:NRS
10/10/66
~~SECRET~~

PHOTOGRAPHED

SEP 30 1966

face of envelope
only

SECRET

5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-69405)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-24291) (C)

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESP-R
(OO:NY)

DATE: 9/26/66

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

526553

Re Legat, London letter, 8/15/66 and Bulet,
8/31/66.

(S) Enclosed are the original and four (4) copies
of an LHM captioned "FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD" which is
classified "Confidential" as designated [redacted]

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is [redacted]
[redacted] contained therein which
was sent to the Bureau with re Legat let. The lab
is requested to retain this material [redacted] may request
that comparison be made by the lab at a later date with
[redacted]

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS RETAINED IN LAB
FOR LAB ACTION (S)

b1
b3

b7D

b1

b3

b7

b1

b3

b1

b3

b1

b3

b7

EXP-PROC

39

1cc Let + 3cc LHM
To Legat London
9-28-66
lml/cam

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-9

65-69405-18

12 SEP 27 1966

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
- (1 - FBI Laboratory) (Encl. 1)
- 1 - New York

DM:mfv
(5)

Trans. Form
AEH:mfs
10/10/66

SECRET

Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



recorded
9/30/66
sp

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: **FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD**
ESP-R

File # **65-69405-18**
Lab. # **D-516553 JB**

(OO: New York)

Examination requested by: **FBI, New York (65-24291)** **L. 9/26/66**

Examination requested: **Document**

Date received:

Result of Examination:

Examination by: **Hegvold**

Retained

Specimens submitted for examination

Q1

[Empty rectangular box for specimen details]

retain evidence

1 ENCL

PHOTOGRAPHED

SEP 30 1966

face of envelope only

ITEM (S)

CAN NOT

BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Small book

81-5945-9

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-03-2012 BY 60324/UC/baw/sab/as



321

65-69405-18

ENCLOSURE

NEGATIVES

File #

6F-69403

Specimen #

Q1

Examiner

TB

ITEM (S)

CAN NOT

BE SCANNED

DESCRIPTION

Negatives

~~SECRET~~

5010-106-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

TO : Director, FBI (65-69405)

DATE: 11/7/66

FROM : Legat, London (105-1803) (P)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESP-R

Re New York let and LHM 9/26/66

(S)

(S)

New York is requested to contact appropriate

Particular attention should be paid to any changes in subject's address, no matter how small. It is noted that this is of considerable importance in view of headlines in the U. K. concerning the escape of convicted Soviet agent.

- ③ - Bureau
 - 1 - Liaison (sent direct)
 - 1 - London
- LM:cm
(5)

ST-107

REC-22

65-69405-20

NOV 15 1966

NOV 12 8 18 AM '66

61 NOV 18 1966

~~SECRET~~

BA
FBI

Date: 11/22/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-69405)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-24291) (P)

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESP - R

B

Re Legat, London letter 11/7/66.

Source [redacted]
[redacted]

Source hopes to have this information by 11/30/66.

ice London
07-11-23-66
for
EX-117

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York

DM:eah
(6)

REC-19

6 5-69405-21

11 NOV 23 1966
[Signature]

SOVIET SECTION

62 DEC 21 1966

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

~~SECRET~~

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

FBI

Date: 12/2/66

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-69405)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-24291) (C)

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESP - R

Re Legat, London letter 11/7/66.

Enclosed are the original and four (4) copies of an
LHM captioned "FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD." which is classified
(S) "Confidential" as designated

Agency 1cc airtel & 3cc
Rec. LHM Legat London
Date Forw 12-5-66
How Forw R/S
By LML/eam

ENCLOSURE

REC-22

65-69405-22

1 DEC 3 1966

4 - Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
1 - New York

DM:eah
(7)

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

~~SECRET~~
53 DEC 9 1966

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-69405)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-24291) (P)

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESP - R

DATE: 12/29/66

ReNYairtel and LHM, 12/2/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four (4) copies of an LHM captioned, "Frank Clifton Bossard," which is classified "Confidential" as designated [redacted]

b1
b3

b6
b7C
b7D

Additional information will be furnished the Bureau by LHM.

Agency 1cc 1st + 3cc LHM
Req. Rec'd Legat London
Date Forw. 1-4-67
How Forw. P/S
By LMK/cam

EX-108

REC-21

65-69405-23

DEC 30 1966

2 - Bureau (Encls.) (RM)
1 - New York

DM:mvl
(3)

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION



SECRET

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10-03-2012 BY 60324/UC/baw/sab/as

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-69405)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-24291) (C)

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD
ESP-R

DATE: 2/24/67

ReNYlet, 12/29/66.



E

b6
b7
b7

*on London given
publicity re above case -
Lmk
2-11-69*

REC-21 EX-103

65-69405-24

10 FEB 28 1967

b6
b7
b7

*1cc Legat London for info
3-3-67
1 m/cam
(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York*

DM:mvl
(3)

SOVIET SECTION



MAR 6 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-156081)

SAC, NEW YORK [redacted] (RUC)

[redacted] PSI
IS-R

Re Bureau letter, 1/23/70 and Bureau routing slip,
2/6/70, captioned as above.

Enclosed with Bureau letter, 1/23/70, was a copy of

Enclosed with referenced Bureau routing slip, 2/6/70,
were Xerox copies of the above [redacted]

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of an
LHM and two copies of an LHM for WFO captioned, [redacted]

The LHM is being classified "~~Secret~~" in conformity with
the classification set forth in the Bureau's dissemination
memorandum to outside agencies captioned, [redacted]

[redacted] dated 3/27/62.

are set forth in Voucher Statistical Section Analysis Control
972 attached to [redacted], 2/12/70.

Information concerning comparison against the index is
not to be set forth in report form or dissemination memorandum
without Bureau authority.

3-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)

(1-65-65405)

2-Washington Field [redacted] (Encls. 2)

(1-65-7842)

1-New York (65-17696)

1-New York

GAP:baa

(7)

MAR 18 1970

MAR 18 1970

45-65405-
NOT RECORDED
MAR 11 1970



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

March 5, 1970

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C
b7D



~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

-1*-

45-65401-
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
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AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO : Director, FBI (65-69405)

DATE: 3/4/69

FROM : *JFC* Legat, London (105-1803) (RUC)

SUBJECT: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD

ESP - R

Re Bureau routing slip 2/11/69

☐ Enclosed are _____ copies of:

☐ LHM ☒ Communication dated 2/28/69
classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ☒ Conceal source.

Source of information or communication:

(S)

☐ Metropolitan Police

☐ Special Branch

(S)

☐ American Embassy at _____
Requesting Office _____

☐ Other:

☒ Furnished for information

☐ Investigation requested, report results in form suitable for dissemination.

Check: ☐ Bufiles ☐ Ident. Division ☐ WFO check Passport files, Department of State.

☐ Other:

2 - Bureau (Encl. 22)

1 - Liaison (direct)

1 - London

JTM:vw

(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC-12 65-69405-25

MAR 10 1969

58 MAR 7 1969
~~SECRET~~

NR/AC

[Signature]
SOVIET SECTION

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

~~SECRET~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~

TO : Director, FBI (65-69405)

DATE: 3/11/77

FROM : Legat, London (105-1803) (P)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT:
IS - R

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1,6)
DATE 10-03-2012

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(S) Enclosed is a copy of a letter dated 3/8/77, classified ~~Top Secret~~ and Personal, with its attachment also classified ~~Top Secret~~ and Personal, received

(S) FBIHQ is requested to comply with the request appearing in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the enclosure.

~~TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~

- ③ - Bureau (2 encls)
(1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
1 - London
WAK:rn
(4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Classified by 5812
Exempt GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

REC-53

65-1970526

Airtel + LHM
to Legat, London
10/6/77
NJW/LSR

~~TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~

3 5 377
5 5 377
3010-108-02

~~SECRET~~

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

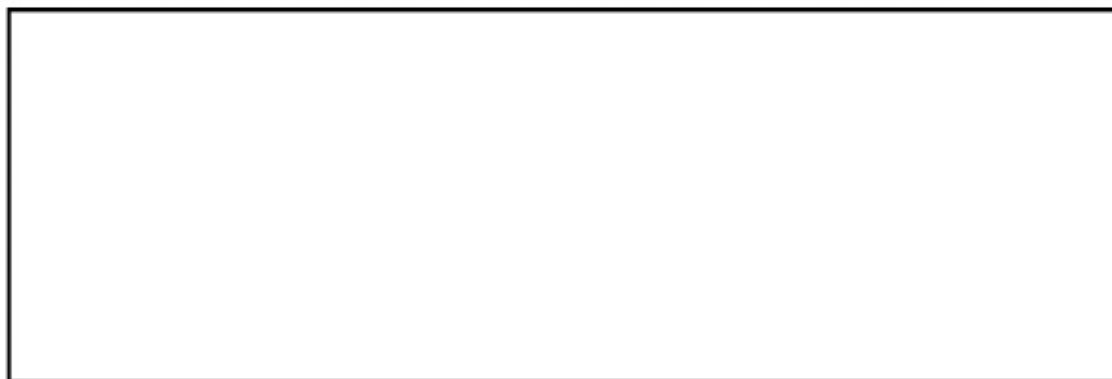
~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. N. J. Walsh

June 16, 1978

OUTSIDE SOURCE

RE: FRANK CLIFTON BOSSARD



Enclosure

1 - Legat, London (65-1803)

1 - Liaison Unit

① - 65-69405

1 - 65-74543

1 - 100-769 (MI-5)

NJW:lfr
(8)

SI-124
REC-46

Classification statement appears on Bureau copies only.

(S) Delivered 
on 6/17/78 by Philip A. Walsh

b1
b3

~~SECRET~~

23 JUN 26 1978

Classified by 6588
Exempt from GDS, Categories 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

7001 S 3 1216